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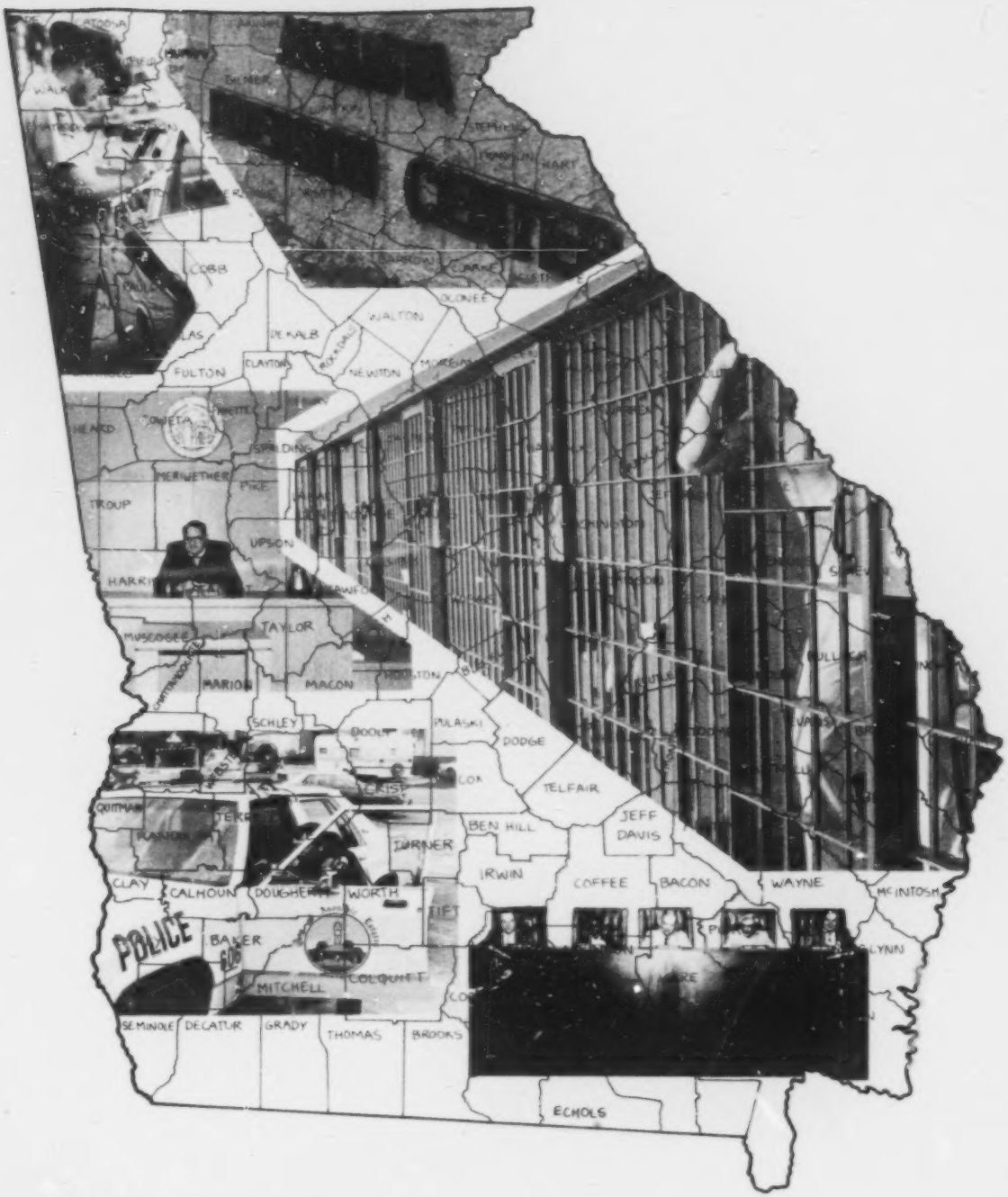
GEORGIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
1984



Prepared By
The Georgia Crime Information Center
July 1985

S1880-1

GEORGIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
1984

Prepared by the

Georgia Crime Information Center

July 1985

STATE OF GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ATLANTA 30334

Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

My Fellow Georgians:

Crime has an ultimate negative impact on the health, future and well-being of all of us, but daily throughout Georgia, there are those who inflict crime and fear upon the citizens of our communities. The challenge imposed on us requires the participation and cooperation of all components of the criminal justice system working as allies to fulfill the task of protecting the citizens of Georgia.

The preparation and dissemination of timely, accurate criminal justice data which clearly portray the efforts and operations of Georgia's entire system of justice are vital. They are necessary in order for the Governor, the General Assembly, local governments, the various criminal justice components working in unison and private organizations for us to make crucial decisions regarding the resources and solutions necessary to counter crime. Through the utilization of Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1984, more knowledgeable decisions can be reached so that we may more effectively combat crime and criminal behavior.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

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INTRODUCTION

Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1984 is published by the Georgia Crime Information Center. It is in its second year of publication succeeding **Crime in Georgia** which had been compiled in previous years by the State Crime Commission and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. This publication represents the culmination of planning, coordination, and discussion among many agencies and organizations of state government. It is a compilation of information from multiple segments of Georgia's criminal justice system. In **Crime in Georgia,** the emphasis was on data contained in reports of criminal activity submitted by law enforcement agencies. The reporting and analysis of the occurrences of specific crimes and subsequent arrest for a crime is the point of entrance for an individual into a much larger, complex entity known as Georgia's criminal justice system.

With this concept in mind, **Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1984** is designed to reflect the totality of the system. It proposes to contribute toward the alleviation of one of the most fundamental problems of our state's criminal justice system - a lack of a widespread basic understanding and knowledge of just what that system includes and what it, in fact, does.

This publication provides a basic, fundamental description of the functions of the criminal justice system, and portrays statistically and through graphs and charts, essential workload data as it is currently available. As experience is gained, and more extensive and accurate reporting systems are developed, this edition will continue toward a larger, more comprehensive effort in the future, capable of tracking individuals through the entire justice system and thereby communicating a clear picture of the system's collective efforts to control crime.

Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1984 is organized in a manner that reflects the whole of criminal justice in Georgia. Data and information are included in four major substantive divisions, i.e., law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and pardons and paroles. The information is organized and portrayed in a manner consistent with the logical flow of an offender through the criminal justice system. Analyses of data where appropriate are made solely from that data collected from each major component of the system, and are confined to that component. In some instances, the amount of data is rather voluminous, while in others, it is minimal at best. As more experience is gained in determining what data are essential for an understanding of criminal justice in Georgia, data requirements can be determined more specifically and collection efforts commenced.

Each section of this publication begins with a brief, fundamental description of the overall structure of that area of concern, followed by the method and means by which its relevant data are collected and processed. The compiled data then are presented, and where appropriate, accompanied by an analysis of the data. Specific methodology and formulas used in analysis are detailed in an appendix. The concluding section provides statements made by officials representing each major component, presenting summary views of critical topics relevant to Georgia's criminal justice system.

I LAW ENFORCEMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement powers of the State of Georgia are a function of the Executive branch of government. In order to exercise enforcement powers, the state grants the power of arrest to some 656 active law enforcement agencies which can be grouped into seven major categories: (1) state law enforcement agencies, (2) municipal law enforcement agencies, (3) county police agencies, (4) county sheriff departments, (5) campus law enforcement agencies, (6) institutional and authority law enforcement agencies, and (7) other law enforcement agencies. These agencies employ 15,200 sworn officers who have the power of arrest.

Traditionally, the majority of law enforcement functions are performed by local government, having been delegated to the respective counties and municipalities by the State. The fact that most law enforcement work is done by local agencies is evidenced by noting that at the local government level, the bulk of money allocated to this function is spent, the majority of personnel employed, and the greatest portion of workload measures, such as reports and arrests, are generated. These facts notwithstanding, the term "diversity" can be used appropriately to describe the law enforcement community within the State of Georgia - largely because the State retains certain specialized responsibilities, because a great deal of variation exists between counties and municipalities on the provision of police services, and because law enforcement agencies change over time.

State Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of state level law enforcement agencies is to provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies at the local level of government and to provide services in highly specialized operational areas. Examples of those technical assistance services provided by the state to assist local law enforcement units are the provision of requested investigative assistance, laboratory analysis of physical evidence through the State Crime Laboratory, the provision of training programs, management consultant services, and the collection and analyses of crime data and criminal history information through the Georgia Crime Information Center.

In addition to the provision of technical assistance services, the state engages in operational law enforcement functions in specialized areas. Workload measures generated by six state agencies, employing 1,730 officers who are vested with arrest powers, are included with the data in this report. Those state agencies are:

1. The **Georgia State Patrol** whose primary operational focus is on traffic enforcement duties and highway safety. Its duties are performed by 836 sworn officers assigned to 47 Patrol Posts located throughout the state.

2. The **Georgia Bureau of Investigation** whose primary operational focus is on general investigations and narcotics enforcement activities. Its duties are performed by 213 sworn special agents and 32 narcotics agents assigned to 13 field offices located throughout the state and various special units working out of headquarters.

3. The Department of Natural Resources, **Game and Fish Division's Law Enforcement Unit** whose operational focus is on the enforcement of all laws relating to game and fish, boating, and water safety regulation. Its duties are performed by 350 sworn conservation rangers assigned to each of the 159 counties in the state.

4. The **Department of Revenue,** Alcohol, Tobacco Tax Unit whose operational focus is on the enforcement of laws pertaining to the payment of any tax duties due the Department. It shares concurrent jurisdiction with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for the statewide enforcement of violations of all laws related to the manufacture, sale, transportation, and possession of beverage alcohol and tobacco. Its duties are performed by 31 sworn law enforcement agents.

5. The **Investigation Division, State Examining Boards,** and the **Securities Investigation Unit,** Secretary of State, whose operational focus is on the investigation of both misdemeanor and felony violations of laws governing the licensing of certain professions (i.e., doctors, pharmacists, private detectives, etc.), verification and enforcement of securities regulation laws. Its duties are performed by 31 sworn investigators who operate out of central offices in Atlanta.

6. The **Permits and Enforcement Division, Department of Transportation** whose operational focus is on the enforcement of regulations governing the size and weight of vehicles operating on public roads, the enforcement of licensing and fuel tax registration requirements, and the enforcement of all state laws on properties owned or controlled by the Department of Transportation. Its duties are performed by 237 sworn officers located in each of the state highway districts throughout the state.

In addition to the six larger state law enforcement agencies identified above, the state has several other specialized agencies which are vested with arrest powers. These agencies are included in one of the other categories enumerated below (e.g., campus police, authority police, Georgia Drugs and Narcotics Agency, State Fire Marshal, Farmer's Market Police, etc.).

Local Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of local-level law enforcement is the direct delivery of police services to the citizens of an agency's geographically defined legal jurisdiction. These services are provided at the local level by one or more of the three types of local agencies which are granted law enforcement powers by the state: municipal police agencies, county police agencies, and county sheriff departments. Within the State of Georgia there are 552 local law enforcement agencies which employ 12,172 sworn officers authorized to exercise the power of arrest.

1. **Municipal Police Departments.** Municipal police agencies derive law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "home rule", or local autonomy. They are generally responsible for the enforcement of all state criminal laws, traffic laws, and municipal ordinances. Municipal police agencies employ more law enforcement officers than any other type of agency. Presently, 377 municipalities fund police departments which employ a total of 6,669 sworn officers. These agencies range in size from 1 to 1,299 officers. By far the largest number of agencies have 15 or fewer sworn officers.

2. **County Sheriff Departments.** The office of Sheriff in Georgia is considered to be both a constitutional and a county office. The sheriff of each county derives his law enforcement powers from general laws enacted by the General Assembly in accordance with the 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia. Each of his sworn deputies derive arrest powers from the sheriff. Each of Georgia's 159 counties has a sheriff whose principal duties involve serving as: (1) the chief law enforcement officer of the county, (2) as an officer of the county courts, and (3) as the official jailer of the county. The 159 sheriffs' departments in Georgia employ a total of 3,571 sworn officers authorized to enforce all criminal laws of the state and to enforce county ordinances when so authorized by the county commission or local acts of the General Assembly. In the 16 counties that have created county police departments, the emphasis of the sheriff's office tends to focus on the duties of jail operations and service to the courts.

3. **County Police Departments.** County police agencies derive their law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "home rule". They are generally empowered to enforce all state criminal laws, traffic laws and county ordinances. There are currently 16 county police departments in the state which employ a total of 1,932 sworn officers. These agencies range in size from a two officer agency in Warren County to a 458 officer agency in DeKalb County.

Campus Law Enforcement Agencies

Educational institutions within the State of Georgia have the authority to establish law enforcement agencies which have law enforcement powers similar to those of other state and local law enforcement agencies. These campus police agencies can be divided into two basic types of agencies:

1. **State operated colleges and universities** which operate under the authority of the Board of Regents, are empowered to employ campus police officers and other security personnel who have arrest powers for all state criminal and traffic violations committed upon any property within the state which is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents **and** upon any public or private property within 500 yards of any property under the jurisdiction of the Board.

2. **Private colleges and universities and educational facilities operated under the authority of the State Board of Education** are empowered to employ campus police officers who have the power of arrest for all state criminal and traffic violations committed upon the grounds or buildings of the particular educational facility employing the officer and upon any public or private property within 500 yards of the educational facility.

   There are currently 34 campus police agencies within the state which employ a total of 508 sworn police officers.

State Institutions and Authorities' Law Enforcement Agencies

The various state statutes creating specific authorities (e.g., Stone Mountain Authority, Lake Lanier Islands Authority, Georgia Ports Authority, MARTA, etc.) and those statutes which govern certain types of institutions (e.g., Central State Hospital, Youth Development Centers, etc.) empower certain of these agencies to employ police officers. The police employees of these agencies generally are empowered to enforce all state criminal and traffic laws upon the property which is under the institution or authority's jurisdiction. There are currently 15 police agencies within the state under this category. These agencies employ a total of 274 sworn police officers.

There are an additional 5,268 sworn employees of the Department of Corrections who have the power of arrest and work in institutional settings. These employees of the Department of Corrections have not been included in the total number of police officers since they are indentified in the Corrections section of this publication.

Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Various independent statutes within the Official Code of Georgia grant varying degrees of arrest power to employees of state, local, and some private agencies, which do not lend themselves to easy categorization.

These persons vary from county marshals to court officers, to investigators employed by district attorneys and solicitors, to railroad police officers, and others. There are currently 49 such agencies within the state which employ a total of 516 sworn officers possessing the power of arrest. The specific arrest authority of these personnel is as varied as the types of agencies which employ them.

Law Enforcement, Crime Data Reporting, Collection and Interpretation

Georgia's crime reporting system is patterned after that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is principally designed to collect two types of crime data from Georgia's law enforcement agencies according to standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data, reported offenses, includes counts for the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four

offenses are violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining four are property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are thought of as forming an index of the crime problem, and consequently, these Part I offenses, in which arson was included for the first time in 1980, are often referred to as Index crimes. Counts for less serious crimes, designated Part II crimes are also collected and analyzed. The designations Part I and Part II are derived from early crime reporting methods which called for data about the most serious crimes in the 'Part I' section of the report and data about less serious crimes in 'Part II' section of the report. The law enforcement data contained within this publication are provided primarily from two major sources, the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Department of Public Safety. The primary duty of collecting and reporting data relating to criminal violations, traffic accidents and traffic violations is the responsibility of the agency in whose jurisdiction the violation occurs. As can be seen from the above description of law enforcement agencies, there exists a myriad of 656 law enforcement agencies of varying types who collect and report data to the two principal state agencies responsible for collating and analyzing this information. This information is compiled and analyzed for regular publications such as **Georgia Criminal Justice Data,** as well as specific reports used for policy and other research activities.

The data provided in this publication relative to Georgia crime statistics are derived from actual reports on file with the Georgia Crime Information Center. The FBI provides statistical data on criminal activity on a nationwide basis. Those tables comparing criminal activity in Georgia with that of the South and the Nation are based on FBI statistical data.

State law requires all criminal justice agencies to submit, to the Georgia Crime Information Center, information concerning crimes reported by the public and crimes otherwise processed by the agency. Such agencies must also submit fingerprints, descriptions, photographs, and other identifying data on persons lawfully arrested within the agency's jurisdiction. These data are collected on forms or in a format prescribed by the Georgia Crime Information Center. The Georgia Crime Information Center is a highly computerized information storage and processing division of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. The validity of its information is entirely dependent upon the original sources of the information — the independent criminal justice agencies located throughout the state.

State law also requires the submission of certain types of data on traffic accidents and traffic law violations to the Department of Public Safety. All data concerning traffic accidents and violations contained in this report were obtained from the Department of Public Safety or the federal agencies to which it reports data.

Crime Data Interpretation

Several precautions in interpreting crime data should be observed. First, it is well established that many more crimes occur than are ever reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may seriously underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. By extension, because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" is not known, caution should be exercised in assuming changes in crime trends other than the most obvious.

Second, the Georgia Crime Information Center does not include estimates for incidents or arrests that take place but are not reported. Such estimates are included in the FBI's **Crime in the United States.** The number of law enforcement agencies failing to report criminal activity to the GCIC has been on the decrease in recent years (only 16% failed to report in 1984). Again, changes in the number of reported incidents and arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity. Also, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population demographics. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying demographic changes are not considered. The same is true for interjurisdictional comparisons; it is expected that communities with different populations will have different crime problems. The use of crime rates in making comparisons minimizes these problems. However, readers are cautioned that crime rates cited herein are reliable indices of crime only to the extent that population estimates are accurate, that crimes are reported by victims, and the Uniform Crime Reports are submitted to Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

Still, because of its uniformity and comprehensiveness, the state's crime statistics data base, particularly for 1977 and subsequent years, is very useful for describing Georgia's crime problem over time and in making very tentative comparisons of Georgia's data with those of other states whose demographics are comparable to Georgia's.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

Crimes

In 1984, 259,253 Part I and 258,645 Part II offenses were reported by Georgia law enforcement agencies. Table 1 and Figure 1 indicate the trends in both Part I, II and combined Part I and II offenses from 1980-1984. Part I offenses showed a small increase in 1984. Part II offenses demonstrated a similar pattern of decline until 1983 and 1984 with 1984 recording the highest figure for the entire five year period.

Arrests

In 1984, 46,602 arrests were reported for Part I offenses and 234,800 arrests for Part II offense. Table 2 and Figure 2 demonstrate the trends in arrests for the two main crime categories as well as the total for all crimes. The trends in each category are consistent as both show steady increases from 1980-1982 and declines in 1983 and 1984.

This section will further detail the trends in incidents and arrests for Part I and Part II offenses and offer possible explanations.

Table 1

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CRIME 1980—1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Part I	293,778	300,084	289,554	251,164	259,253
Part II	221,543	225,895	221,954	241,698	258,645
Total Crimes	515,321	525,979	511,508	492,862	517,898

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 1

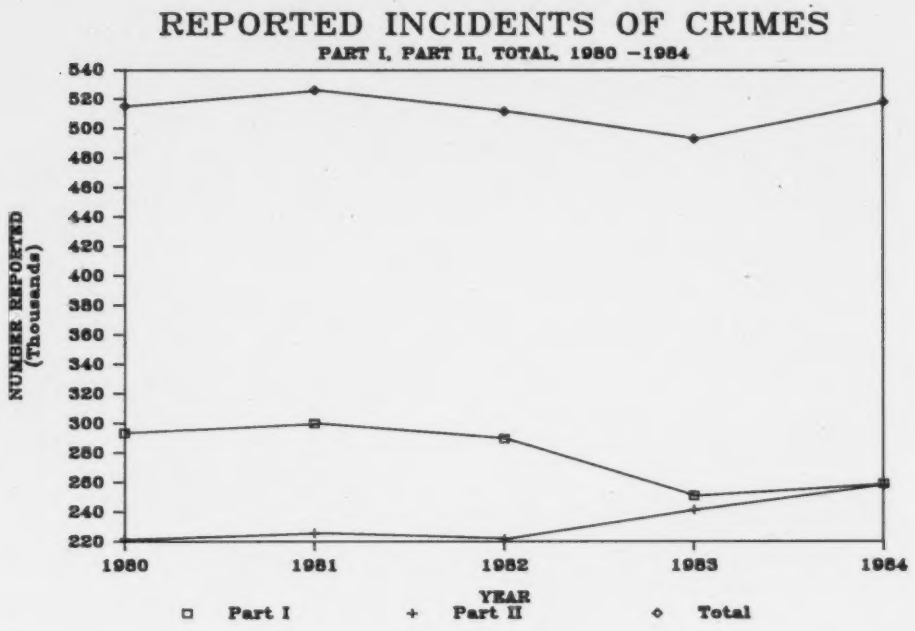


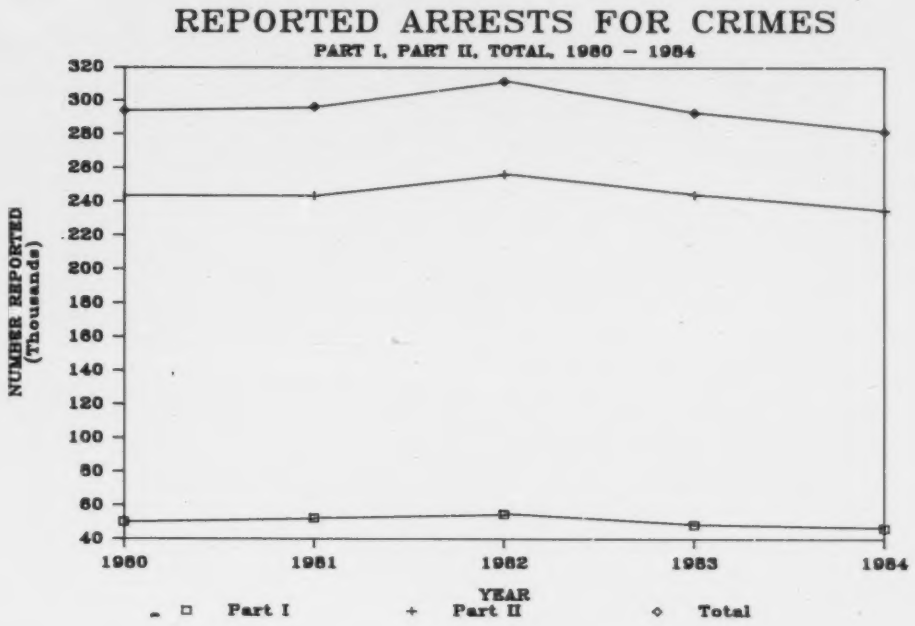
Table 2

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES 1980—1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Part I	50,356	52,578	54,944	48,520	46,602
Part II	243,911	243,903	256,589	244,109	234,800
Total Arrests	294,267	296,481	311,533	292,629	281,402

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 2



INCIDENTS OF CRIME:

CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

Profile of Part I Crime in Georgia

In 1984, Georgians reported 259,253 Part I crimes to law enforcement agencies (see Table 3). Included in this total were 562 murders, 2,530 forcible rapes, 8,823 robberies, 16,253 aggravated assaults, 69,659 burglaries, 142,732 larcenies, 17,626 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,068 arsons. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (55.1%) of the total number of Part I crimes, and burglaries made up the second highest category (26.9%). Overall, 10.9 percent of the Part I crimes were violent crimes committed against persons; 89.1 percent were property offenses. Based on the 1984 population (see appendix for population formula) estimate for Georgia of 5,857,839, for each 100,000 persons in the state 480.9 violent crimes and 3,944.9 property crimes were reported, producing a Part I crime rate of 4,425.7.

While counts for the eight Part I crimes illustrate the magnitude of the problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (see Tables 4-11).

SUMMARY OF CRIME CHARACTERISTICS, 1984

The crimes of murder and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another or have had some contact in the past (see Table 12). On the other hand, assuming that most of the unreported relationships between victims and offenders are stranger-to-stranger, then robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts are usually committed by strangers.

Firearms were used in 33.2 percent of the violent crimes against persons, making them the most frequently used type of weapon. The other weapons types were used less frequently; cutting tools (15.1%); hands and fists (23.6%); and other dangerous weapons (18.5%).

In 1984 ($197,285,034) in property was reported stolen during the commission of Part I crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest loss ($83,724,270), followed by larcenies ($54,752,520), burglaries ($53,682,933), and robberies ($4,945,209). The average value of property stolen during each motor vehicle theft was $4,750, compared to $771 during each burglary, $560 during each robbery, and $384 during each larceny.

Generally, with the exception of robbery, most Part I crimes occurred in residences or public places.

Table 3

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES, GEORGIA 1984

Type of Crime	Number Reported	Percentage of Total	Rate per 100,000
Murder	562	0.2	9.6
Rape	2,530	1.0	43.2
Robbery	8,823	3.4	150.6
Aggravated assault	16,253	6.3	277.5
Total violent crime	28,168	10.9	480.9
Burglary	69,659	26.9	1189.2
Larceny	142,732	55.1	2436.6
Motor vehicle theft	17,626	6.8	300.9
Arson	1,068	0.4	18.2
Total property crime	231,085	89.1	3944.9
Total Part I crime	259,253	100.0	4425.7

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Table 4

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1980	782	−10.8%	14.3	−16.3%
1981	836	6.9%	15.0	5.0%
1982	744	−11.0%	13.1	−12.6%
1983	460	−38.2%	8.0	−39.2%
1984	562	22.2%	9.7	21.3%

Percentage change from 1980 to 1984
— in number of reported crimes: −28.1%
— in rate per 100,000: −32.9%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1984

Victim-Offender Relationship	49.8%	Non-Stranger-to-non-stranger
	39.7%	Unknown
	10.5%	Stranger-to-stranger
Type Weapon Used	52.7%	Firearm
	19.9%	Unknown
	14.6%	Other dangerous weapon
	9.8%	Cutting tool
	3.0%	Hands, fists, etc.
Place of Occurrence	46.3%	Residence
	34.2%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
	11.2%	Street, alley
	8.4%	Business establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.8%	November
	9.6%	September
	9.6%	March
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$27,980.00 Total $50.00 per incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	1.02	
Profile of Persons Arrested	574	Arrests

Age				
1.2%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	81.2%
15.3%	17—21		Female	18.8%
22.3%	22—26			
18.5%	27—31			
14.3%	32—36	Race:	White	36.2%
28.4%	37 and over		Non-white	63.8%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 3A

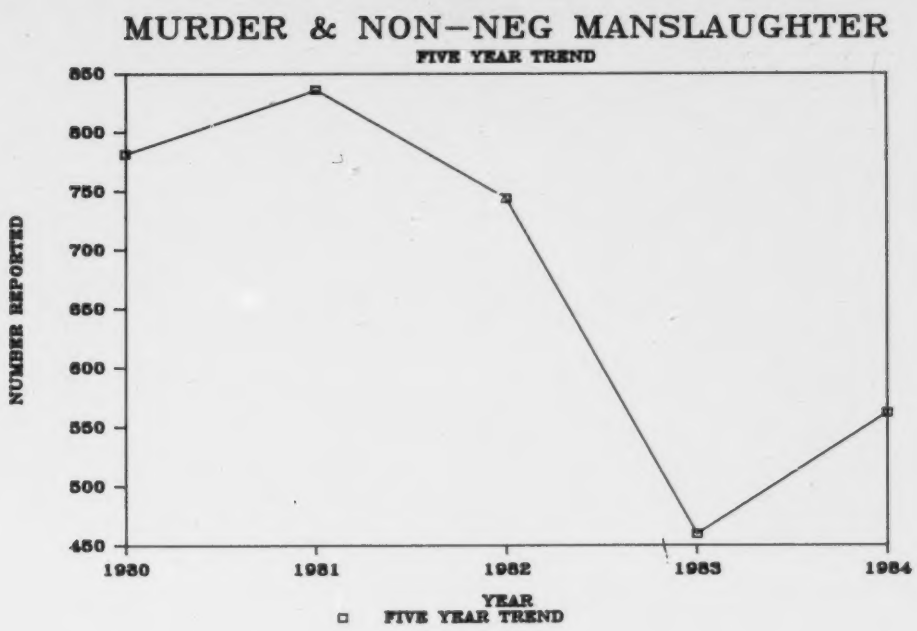


Figure 3B

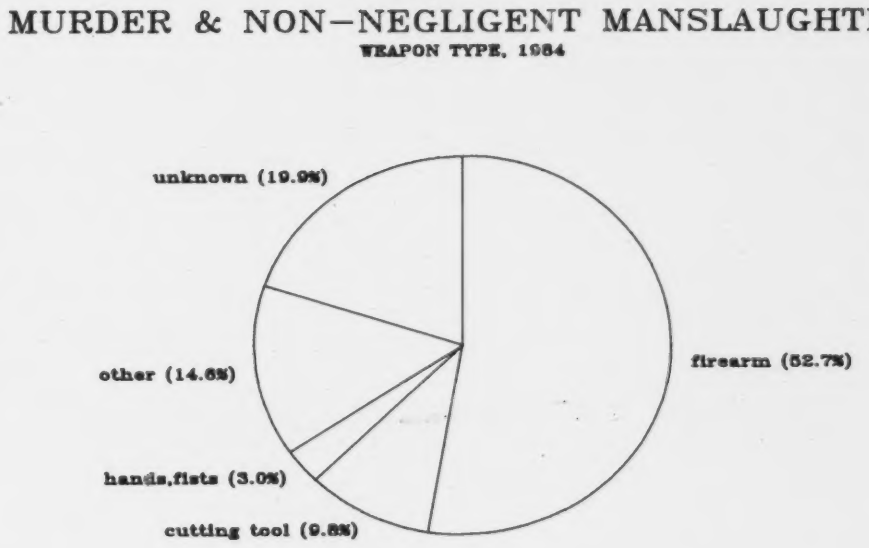


Figure 3C

MURDER & NON–NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1984

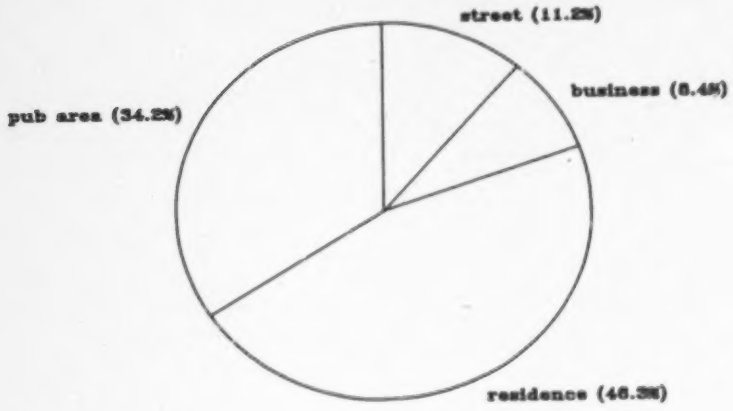


Table 5

FORCIBLE RAPE

DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1980	2,513	−13.4%	46.0	6.2%
1981	2,459	− 2.1%	44.2	− 3.9%
1982	2,453	− 0.2%	43.3	− 2.0%
1983	2,188	−10.8%	38.0	−12.2%
1984	2,530	15.6%	43.2	13.7%

Percentage change from 1980 to 1984
— in number of reported crimes: −0.7%
— in rate per 100,000: −6.1%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1984

Victim-Offender Relationship	40.1%	Non-Stranger-to-non-stranger
	37.5%	Stranger-to-stranger
	22.4%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	51.8%	Hands, fists, etc.
	18.7%	Unknown
	11.5%	Cutting tool
	10.4%	Other dangerous weapon
	7.7%	Firearm
Place of Occurrence	44.4%	Park, public buildings, and other places
	35.0%	Residence
	14.9%	Street, alley
	5.7%	Business establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	11.3%	July
	11.2%	August
	9.3%	September
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$152,122.00 Total $60.00 per incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.37	
Profile of Persons Arrested	942	Arrests

Age				
5.3%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	98.6%
24.6%	17—21		Female	1.4%
27.0%	22—26			
17.8%	27—31			
12.0%	32—36	Race:	White	32.5%
13.3%	37 and over		Non-white	67.5%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 4A

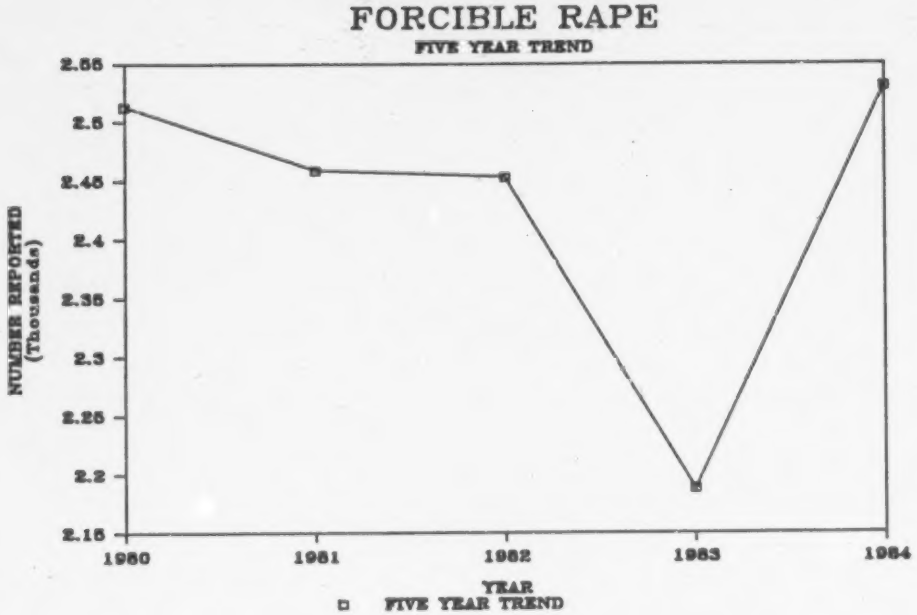


Figure 4B

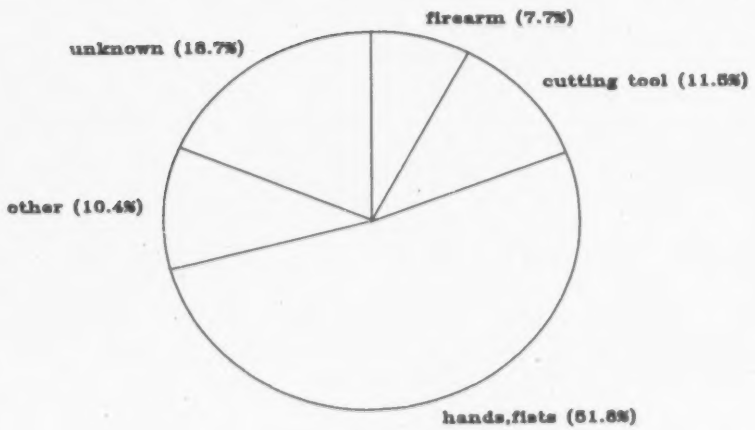


Figure 4C

FORCIBLE RAPE

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1984

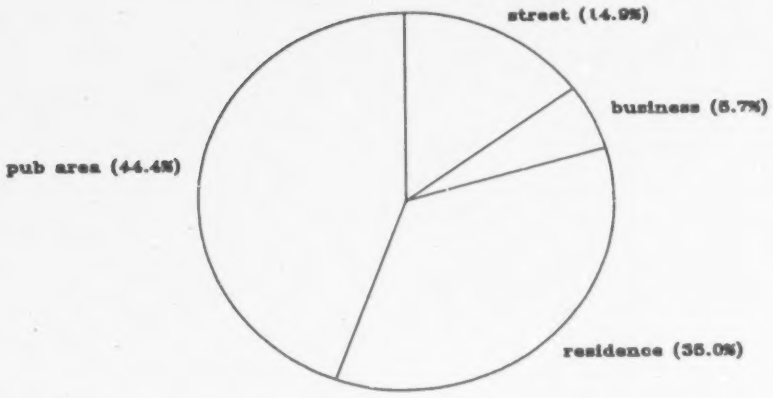


Table 6

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1980	10,884	− 0.5%	199.2	− 6.8%
1981	10,991	1.0%	197.6	− 0.8%
1982	9,763	−11.2%	172.5	−12.7%
1983	8,489	−13.0%	147.4	−14.6%
1984	8,823	3.9%	150.6	2.2%

Percentage change from 1980 to 1984
— in number of reported crimes: −18.9%
— in rate per 100,000: −24.4%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1984

Victim-Offender Relationship	55.3%	Stranger-to-stranger
	29.8%	Unknown
	14.9%	Non-Stranger-to-non-stranger
Type Weapon Used	42.6%	Firearm
	32.0%	Hands, fist, etc.
	15.0%	Other dangerous weapon
	10.3%	Cutting tool
	0.1%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	45.6%	Street, alley
	32.5%	Business establishment
	12.9%	Residence
	9.0%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.9%	December
	9.7%	August
	8.9%	January
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$4,945,209.00 Total $560.00 per incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.28	
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,502	Arrests

Age				
4.4%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	93.1%
32.9%	17—21		Female	6.9%
28.5%	22—26			
17.0%	27—31			
8.7%	32—36	Race:	White	24.9%
8.6%	37 and over		Non-white	75.1%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 5A

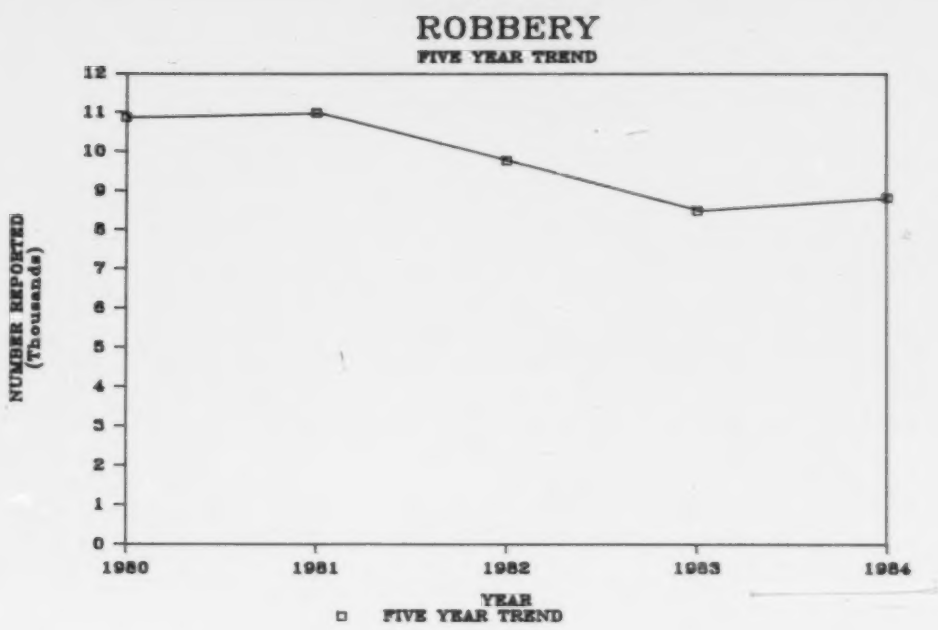


Figure 5B

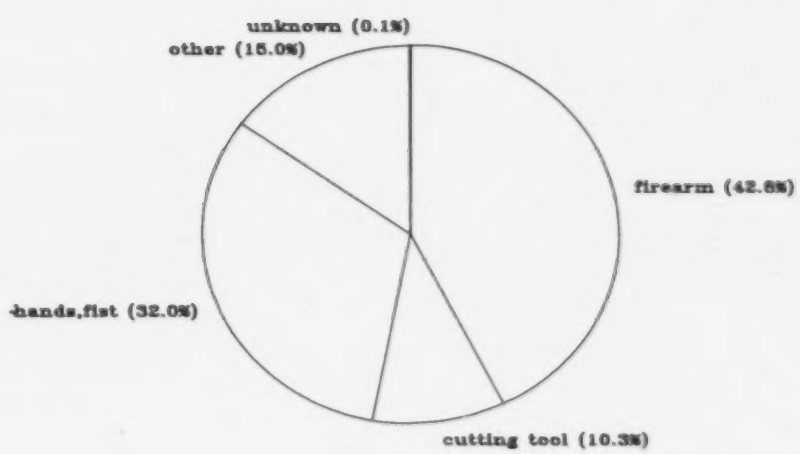


Figure 5C

ROBBERY

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1984

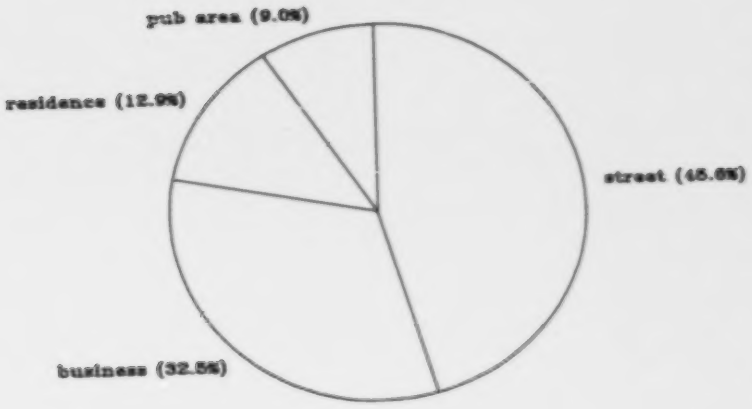


Table 7

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1980	15,624	7.3%	285.9	0.5%
1981	15,312	−2.0%	275.3	−3.7%
1982	16,484	−7.7%	291.2	5.8%
1983	15,305	−7.2%	265.8	−8.7%
1984	16,253	6.2%	277.5	4.4%

Percentage change from 1980 to 1984
— in number of reported crimes: 4.0%
— in rate per 100,000: −2.9%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1984

Victim-Offender Relationship	63.5%	Non-Stranger-to-non-stranger
	20.5%	Unknown
	16.0%	Stranger-to-stranger
Type Weapon Used	33.8%	Other dangerous weapon
	29.6%	Firearm
	28.7%	Cutting tool
	7.4%	Hands, fists, etc.
	0.4%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	43.4%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
	34.1%	Residence
	12.4%	Street, alley
	10.0%	Business establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.9%	August
	9.7%	May
	8.9%	June
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.53	

Profile of Persons Arrested — 8,618 Arrests

Age		Sex		
3.2%	16 and under		Male	81.4%
15.9%	17—21		Female	18.6%
21.3%	22—26			
18.5%	27—31			
13.9%	32—36	Race:	White	35.4%
27.1%	37 and over		Non-white	64.6%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 6A

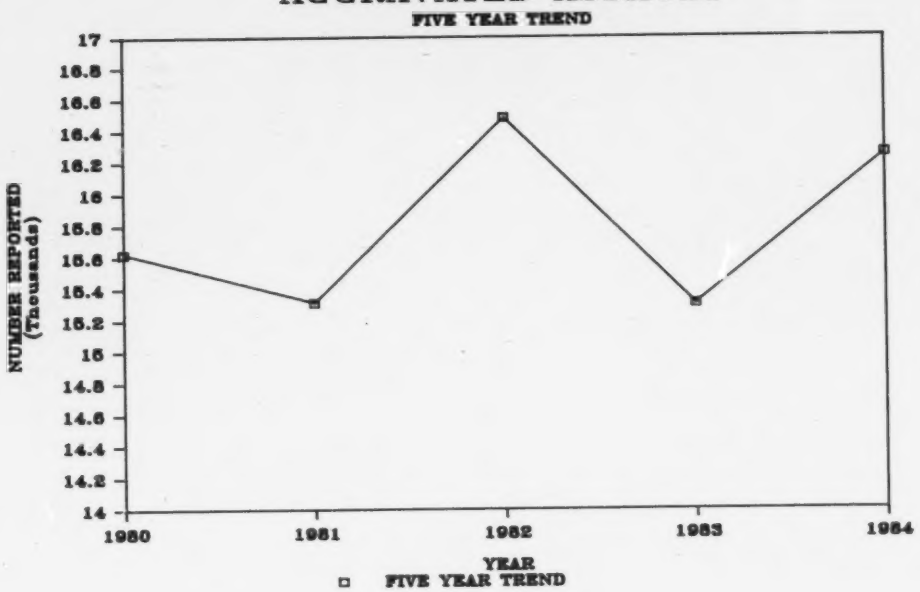


Figure 6B

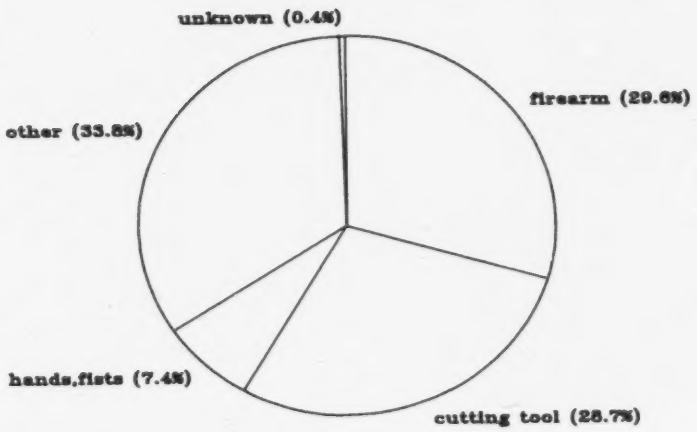


Figure 6C

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1984

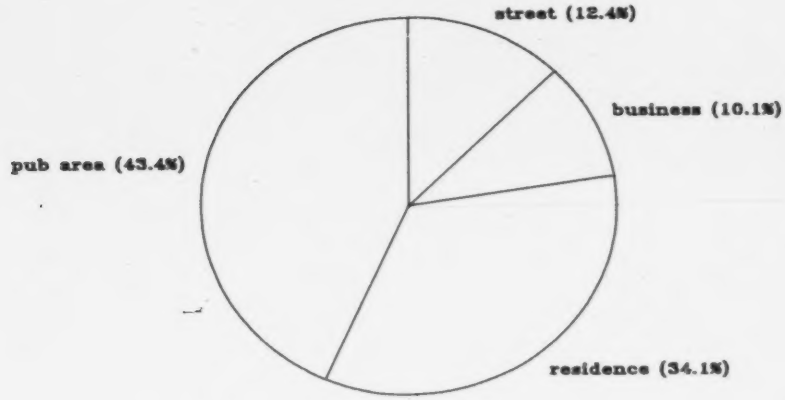


Table 8

BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1980	88,328	8.3%	1,616.8	1.4%
1981	88,822	0.6%	1,596.8	− 1.2%
1982	82,256	− 7.4%	1,453.2	− 9.0%
1983	70,080	−14.8%	1,216.9	−16.3%
1984	69,659	− 0.6%	1,189.2	− 2.3%

Percentage change from 1980 to 1984
— in number of reported crimes: −21.1%
— in rate per 100,000: −26.4%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1984

Victim-Offender Relationship	80.2%	Unknown
	13.6%	Stranger-to-stranger
	6.2%	Non-Stranger-to-non-stranger
Place of Occurrence	65.3%	Residence
	21.3%	Business Establishment
	13.3%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
	0.2%	Street, alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.3%	January
	9.3%	July
	9.3%	August
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$53,682,933.00 Total
		$771.00 per incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.11	
Profile of Persons Arrested	7,654	Arrests

Age				
12.1%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	93.6%
39.9%	17—21		Female	6.4%
22.5%	22—26			
12.4%	27—31			
6.6%	32—36	Race:	White	49.3%
6.6%	37 and over		Non-white	50.7%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 7A

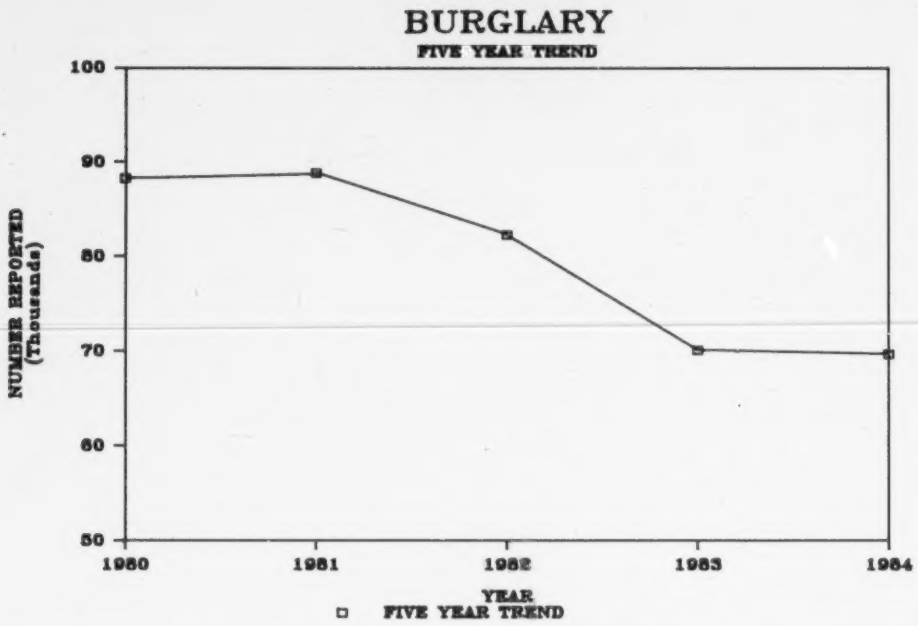


Figure 7B

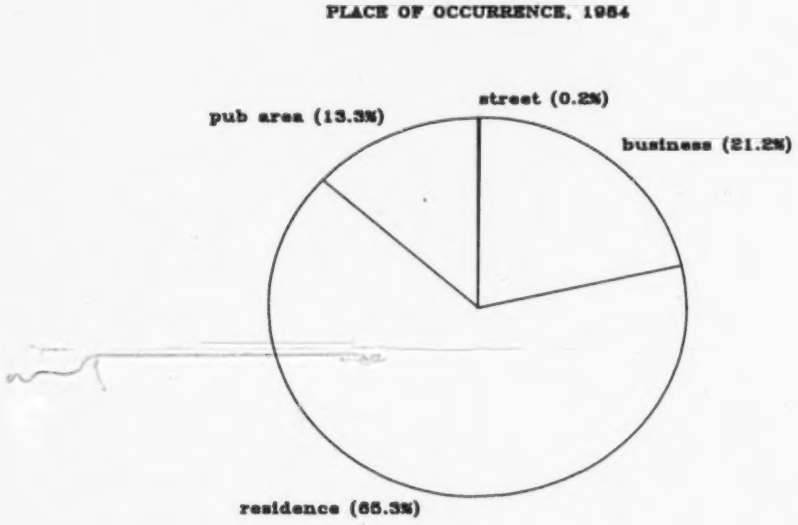


Table 9

LARCENY

DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1980	154,567	6.0%	2,829.3	− 0.7%
1981	162,368	5.0%	2,918.3	3.1%
1982	158,935	− 2.1%	2,807.9	− 3.8%
1983	137,642	−13.4%	2,390.1	−14.9%
1984	142,732	3.7%	2,436.6	1.9%

Percentage change from 1980 to 1984
— in number of reported crimes: −7.7%
— in rate per 100,000: −13.9%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1984

Victim-Offender Relationship	67.4%	Unknown
	24.3%	Stranger-to-stranger
	8.3%	Non-Stranger-to-non-stranger
Criminal Activity	37.1%	From motor vehicle/ auto accessories
	32.0%	Other thefts
	12.6%	Shoplifting
	10.4%	From building
	5.1%	Bicycles
	1.0%	From coin machines
	1.1%	Purse-snatching
	.7%	Pocket-picking
Place of Occurrence	34.3%	Business establishment
	30.4%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
	28.9%	Residence
	6.5%	Street, alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.6%	July
	9.3%	August
	9.1%	April
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$54,752,520.00 Total
		$384.00 per incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.17	
Profile of Persons Arrested	24,173	Arrests

Age				
12.4%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	69.6%
29.6%	17—21		Female	30.4%
19.9%	22—26			
13.7%	27—31			
8.9%	32—36	Race:	White	41.6%
15.5%	37 and over		Non-white	58.4%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 8A

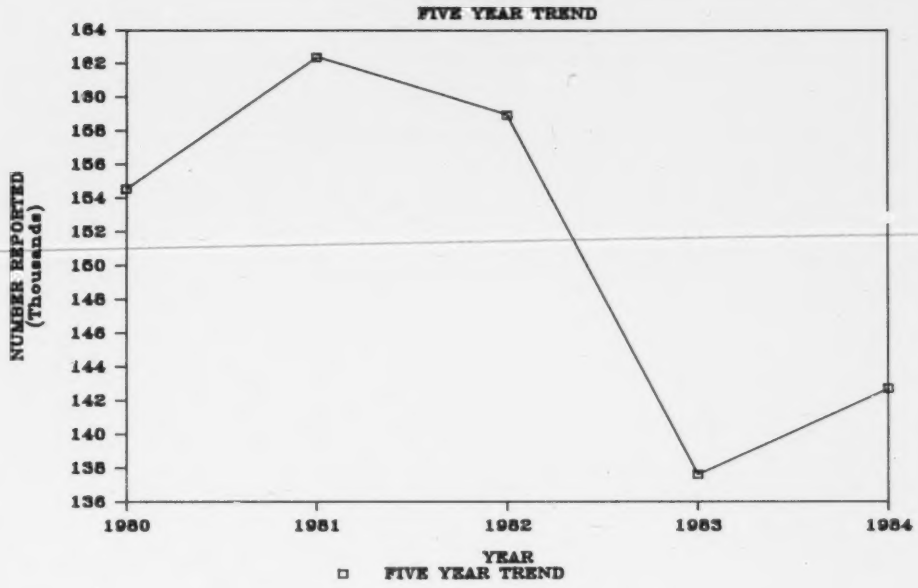


Figure 8B

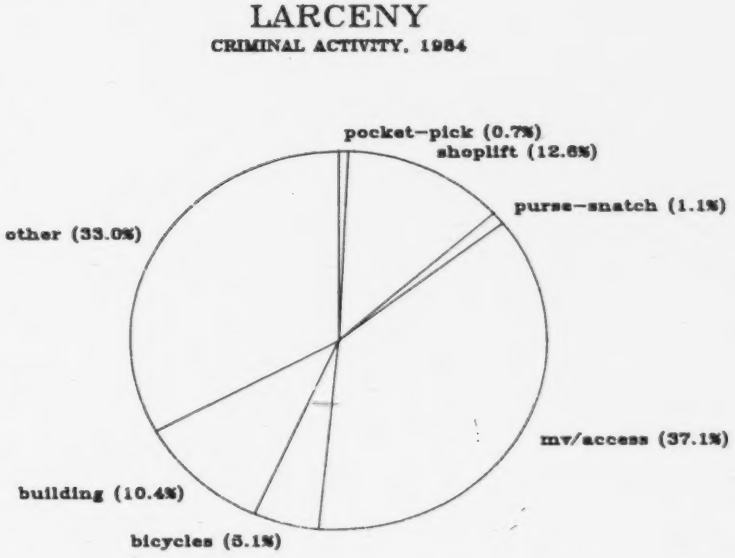


Figure 8C

LARCENY

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1964

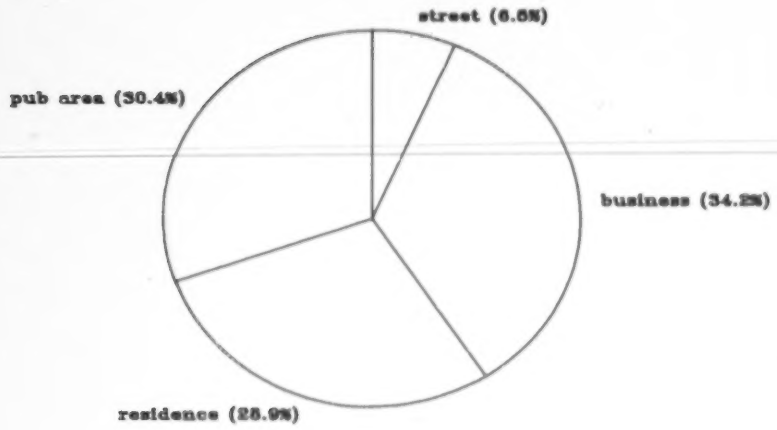


Table 10

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1980	19,891	− 6.6%	364.1	−12.5%
1981	18,061	− 9.2%	324.7	−10.8%
1982	17,765	− 1.6%	313.9	− 3.3%
1983	15,954	−10.2%	277.0	−11.8%
1984	17,626	10.5%	300.9	8.6%

Percentage change from 1980 to 1984
— in number of reported crimes: −11.4%
— in rate per 100,000: −17.4%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1984

Victim-Offender Relationship	71.4%	Unknown
	16.8%	Stranger-to-stranger
	11.8%	Non-Stranger-to-non-stranger
Place of Occurrence	35.2%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
	31.1%	Residence
	22.6%	Business establishment
	11.1%	Street, alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.0%	July
	9.7%	August
	9.1%	September
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$83,724,270.00 Total
		$4,750.00 per incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.11	
Profile of Persons Arrested	1,861	Arrests

Age				
11.4%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	91.9%
37.7%	17—21		Female	8.1%
20.3%	22—26			
12.3%	27—31			
7.6%	32—36	Race:	White	55.6%
10.8%	37 and over		Non-white	44.4%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 9A

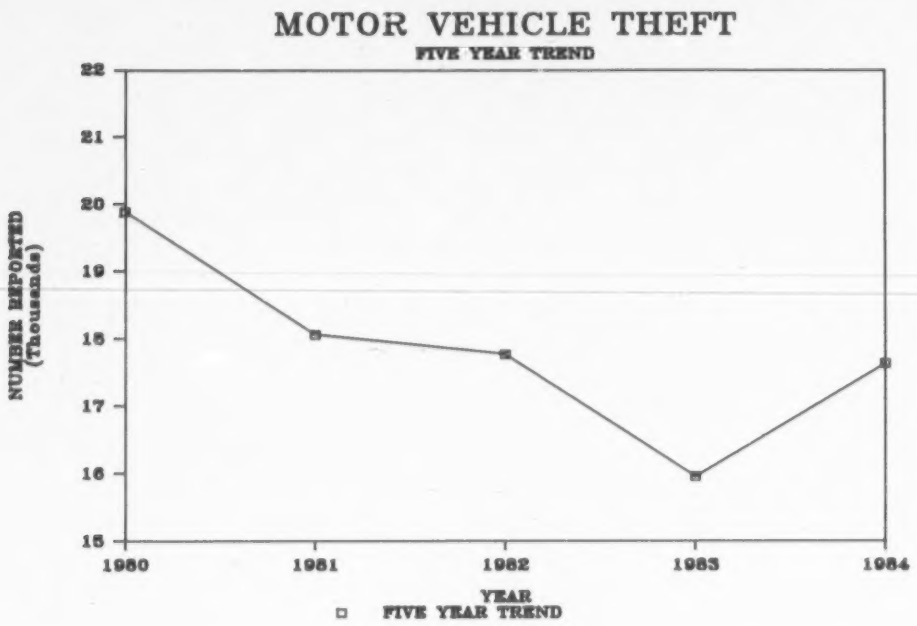


Figure 9B

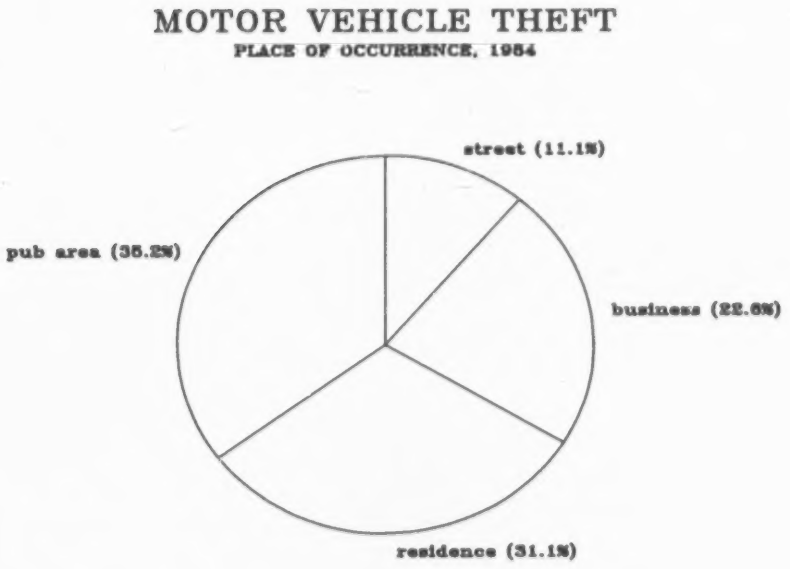


Table 11

ARSON

DEFINITION

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1980	1,189	*	21.7	*
1981	1,240	4.3%	22.3	2.8%
1982	1,154	−6.9%	20.4	8.5%
1983	1,046	−9.4%	18.2	−10.8%
1984	1,068	2.1%	18.2	0.2%

Percentage change from 1980 to 1984
— in number of reported crimes: −10.2%
— in rate per 100,000: −16.1%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1984

Victim-Offender Relationship	66.9%	Unknown
	16.8%	Stranger-to-stranger
	16.4%	Non-Stranger-to-non-stranger
Place of Occurrence	48.5%	Residence
	24.9%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
	17.6%	Business establishment
	9.0%	Street, alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	12.9%	March
	10.2%	February
	10.1%	August
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.26	
Profile of Persons Arrested	278	Arrests

Age				
10.8%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	82.4%
20.5%	17—21		Female	17.6%
17.6%	22—26			
17.6%	27—31			
9.0%	32—36	Race:	White	57.2%
24.5%	37 and over		Non-white	42.8%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate
* Inclusion of Arson as a Part I crime began in 1980

Figure 10A

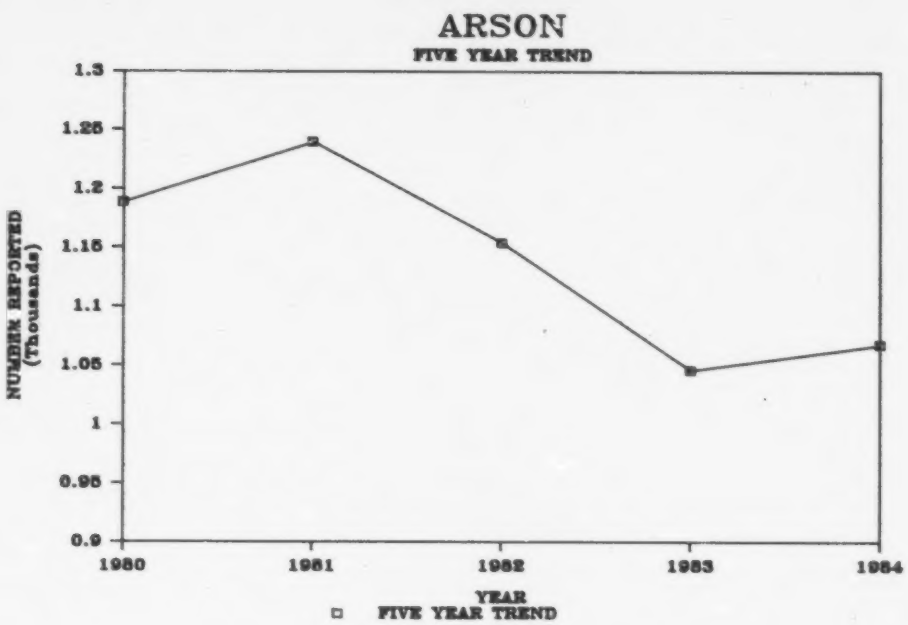


Figure 10B

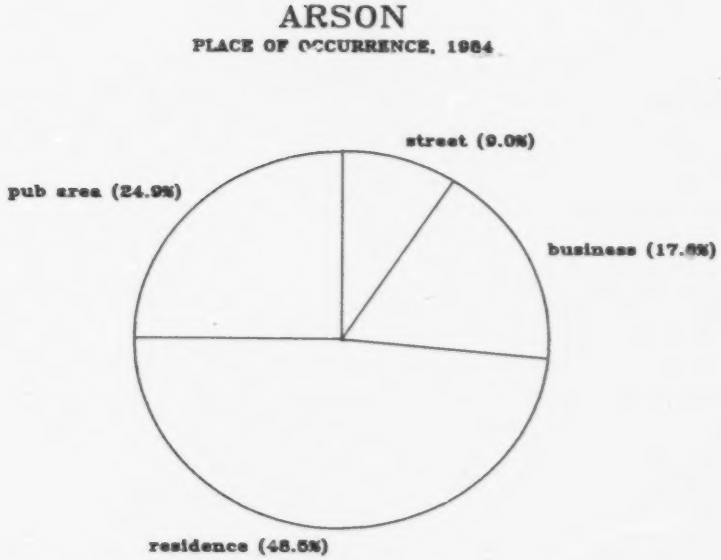


Figure 11

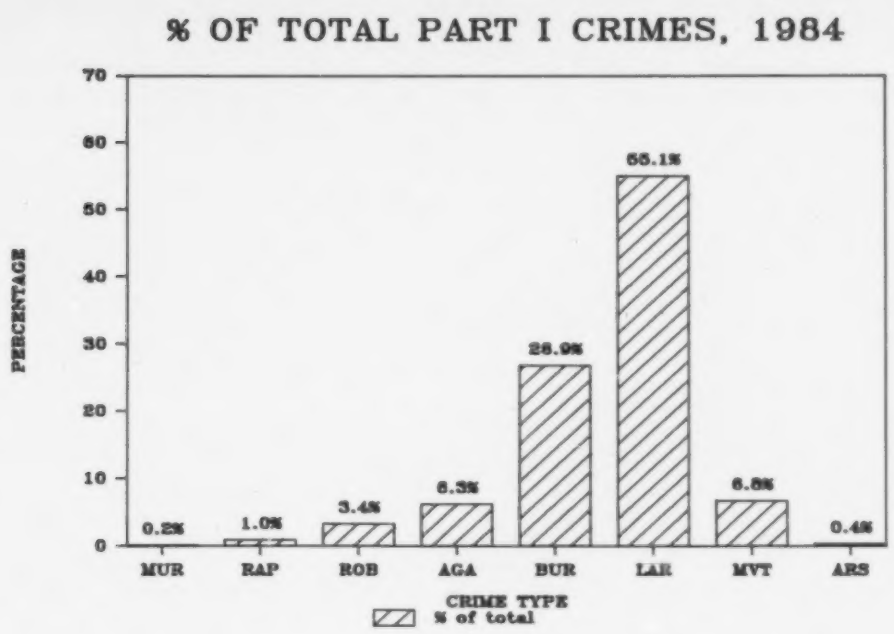

% OF TOTAL PART I CRIMES, 1984
PERCENTAGE
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0.2%
1.0%
3.4%
6.3%
26.9%
55.1%
6.8%
0.4%
MUR
RAP
ROB
AGA
BUR
LAR
MVT
ARS
CRIME TYPE
% of total

Table 12

CHARACTERISTICS OF PART I CRIMES, 1984

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Victim-Perpetrator Relationship (%)								
Reported Stranger-to-Stranger	10.5	37.5	55.3	16.0	13.6	24.3	16.8	16.8
Reported non-stranger-to-non-stranger	49.8	40.1	14.9	63.5	6.2	8.3	11.8	16.4
Relationship not known	39.7	22.4	29.8	20.5	80.2	67.4	71.4	66.9
Weapon Used (%)								
Firearm	52.7	7.7	42.6	29.6				
Cutting Tool	9.8	11.5	10.3	28.7				
Hands, fists, etc.	3.0	51.8	32.0	7.4				
Other dangerous weapons	14.6	10.4	15.0	33.8				
Unknown	19.9	18.7	0.1	0.4				
Property Stolen								
Total value	$27,980	$152,122	$4,945,209		$53,682,933	$54,752,520	$83,724,270	
Value per incident	$ 50	$ 60	$ 560		$ 771	$ 384	$ 4,750	
Occurrence (%)								
Street, alley	11.2	14.9	45.6	12.4	0.2	6.5	11.1	9.0
Service station	0.4	0.3	3.1	0.3	0.8	2.8	1.0	0.5
Chain store	0.7	0.7	9.4	1.2	1.5	6.7	1.1	1.1
Bank	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other commercial business	6.8	4.7	18.6	8.4	18.9	24.6	20.3	15.8
Residence	46.3	35.0	12.9	34.1	65.3	28.9	31.1	48.5
Public areas, other buildings, unknown	34.2	44.4	9.0	43.4	13.3	30.4	35.2	24.9

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) are geographical subdivisions composed of a core city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 population and a total metropolitan area population of at least 100,000 combined with economically/socially related counties. MSA's experienced the highest crime rates in the state in all categories of Part I crimes (See Table 14).

Georgia's eight MSA's currently account for 63.0 percent of the state's population yet they include only 38 of the 159 counties. In comparison of overall crime rates, MSA's more than double (5,509) the non-MSA rate (2,581) for rural areas (See Table 13).

These tables indicate the importance of population density as one factor in the number of crimes committed in an area. Table 40 provides specific crime rates for the individual counties that are the components of the MSA/non-MSA breakdown. The ranking of counties by crime rate in Table 40 also indicates that many of the counties that are part of an MSA rank high in the listing.

Table 13
MSA/NON MSA's, 1984

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	COUNTY	POPULATION	% OF TOTAL	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	PART I CRIME TOTAL	CRIME RATE
Albany, GA													
MSA	Dougherty	106,806		21	74	110	481	1,923	2,918	187	23	5,737	
	Lee	14,452		0	2	1	4	48	78	6	0	139	
Albany, GA													
MSA Total		121,258	2.1	21	76	111	485	1,971	2,996	193	23	5,876	4,846
Athens, GA													
MSA	Clarke	77,142		3	38	49	263	1,025	2,924	168	13	4,483	
	Jackson	26,692		3	11	3	19	211	248	44	5	544	
	Madison	19,281		1	0	2	10	47	58	13	0	131	
	Oconee	14,632		1	0	1	1	36	23	5	0	67	
Athens, GA													
MSA Total		137,747	2.4	8	49	55	293	1,319	3,253	230	18	5,225	3,793
Atlanta, GA													
MSA	Barrow	22,971		2	5	3	49	176	398	47	4	684	
	Butts	14,731		0	3	8	7	126	113	10	1	268	
	Cherokee	61,319		1	11	6	107	464	685	110	16	1,400	
	Clayton	166,915		6	46	112	224	1,949	4,727	599	14	7,677	
	Cobb	328,757		14	95	248	665	4,129	8,566	1,337	70	15,124	
	Coweta	41,851		4	2	10	46	369	467	48	6	952	
	DeKalb	506,658		16	194	907	708	7,207	17,413	2,632	77	29,154	
	Douglas	66,339		0	18	23	92	527	1,096	151	13	1,920	
	Fayette	42,535		0	4	5	22	316	454	40	4	845	
	Forsyth	32,318		3	2	5	22	248	421	65	5	771	
	Fulton	610,731		152	899	4,662	6,432	15,718	33,275	5,504	71	66,713	
	Gwinnett	218,604		7	48	84	422	2,460	5,152	773	47	8,993	
	Henry	43,259		1	5	7	23	211	383	59	1	690	
	Newton	37,411		5	11	12	65	378	597	54	17	1,139	
	Paulding	29,601		1	7	3	22	192	238	52	2	517	
	Rockdale	45,953		2	7	17	84	410	827	112	14	1,473	
	Spalding	50,717		8	36	39	160	643	1,437	119	17	2,459	
	Walton	34,335		1	6	7	35	235	357	20	1	662	
Atlanta, GA													
MSA Total		2,355,005	40.2	223	1,399	6,158	9,185	35,758	76,606	11,732	380	141,441	6,006
Augusta, GA													
MSA	Columbia	48,917		1	10	9	58	393	589	47	3	1,110	
	Richmond	192,131		20	88	223	279	2,288	4,115	433	23	7,469	
	McDuffie	19,732		0	0	1	12	53	117	4	0	187	
Augusta, GA													
MSA Total		260,780	4.5	21	98	233	349	2,734	4,821	484	26	8,766	3,361
Chattanooga,													
TN-GA MSA	Dade	12,907		1	0	2	2	24	17	18	0	64	
	Catoosa	39,593		1	1	5	5	129	158	50	6	355	
	Walker	57,810		4	9	10	21	492	491	50	6	1,083	
Chattanooga,													
TN-GA MSA Total		110,310	1.9	6	10	17	28	645	666	118	12	1,502	1,362
Columbus,													
GA-AL MSA	Chatta-hoochee	22,464		0	0	1	3	8	10	444	0	466	
	Muscogee	175,727		26	77	329	376	2,125	5,858	559	85	9,435	
Columbus, GA-AL													
MSA Total		198,191	3.4	26	77	330	379	2,133	5,868	1,003	85	9,901	4,996
Macon, GA													
MSA	Bibb	154,921		16	74	155	438	1,828	5,206	438	46	8,201	
	Houston	83,081		11	16	57	164	973	1,602	113	13	2,949	
	Jones	18,464		0	0	2	8	32	41	7	1	91	
	Peach	20,561		3	4	5	43	169	254	21	0	499	
Macon, GA													
MSA Total		277,027	4.7	30	94	219	653	3,002	7,103	579	60	11,740	4,238
Savannah, GA													
MSA	Chatham	209,888		62	183	916	772	4,857	10,851	894	100	18,635	
	Effingham	20,237		0	2	0	9	97	101	11	2	222	
Savannah, GA													
MSA Total		230,125	3.9	62	185	916	781	4,954	10,952	905	102	18,857	8,194
Total MSA's		3,690,443	63.0	397	1,988	8,039	12,153	52,516	112,265	15,244	706	203,308	5,509
Total Outside													
MSA's		2,167,396	37.0	165	542	784	4,100	17,143	467	2,382	362	55,945	2,581
Total State													
Agencies Reporting				4	93	93	101	617	237	64	52	1,261	
Total State		5,857,839	100.0	562	2,530	8,823	16,253	69,659	142,732	17,626	1,068	259,253	4,426

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Rural Development Center, Office of Planning and Budget

Table 14

MSA/NON-MSA PART I CRIME RATES, 1984

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEH THEFT	ARSON
TOTAL MSA	10.8	53.9	217.8	329.3	1,423.0	3,042.0	413.1	19.1
NON-MSA	7.6	25.0	36.2	189.2	790.9	1,405.7	109.9	16.7

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Rural Development Center, Office of Planning and Budget

CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

The five year trend from 1980-1984 indicates that crime peaked during 1981. After a two year decrease in 1982 and 1983, 1984 figures indicate a reversal of the downward pattern. Examination of rates for individual Part I crimes indicates that all increased in 1984 with the exception of burglary which dropped by 0.6 percent. The total increase for Part I crimes in 1984 was 3.2 percent. Since this is a relatively small increase, it is difficult to determine if this represents the beginning of a major shift in crime activity.

Table 17 indicates that Georgia's Part I crimes increased slightly while the South and the United States experienced slight decreases.

CHANGES IN CRIME RATES

Changes in crime rates must be interpreted with the understanding that they are population-dependent, the product of changes in both the number of crimes reported and population. For this reason, analysis of crime rate comparison is important since comparable groups, whether counties or states or specific groups of persons of a certain age range, race, or sex, can be compared to determine a rate per 100,000 persons. Table 19 relates crime and population from 1980-1984.

Figure 12A

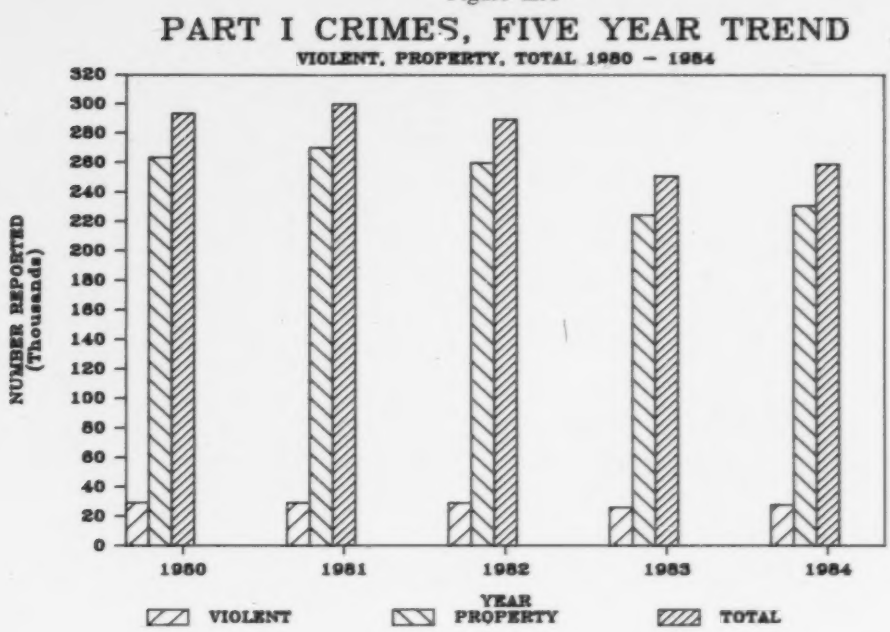


Figure 12B

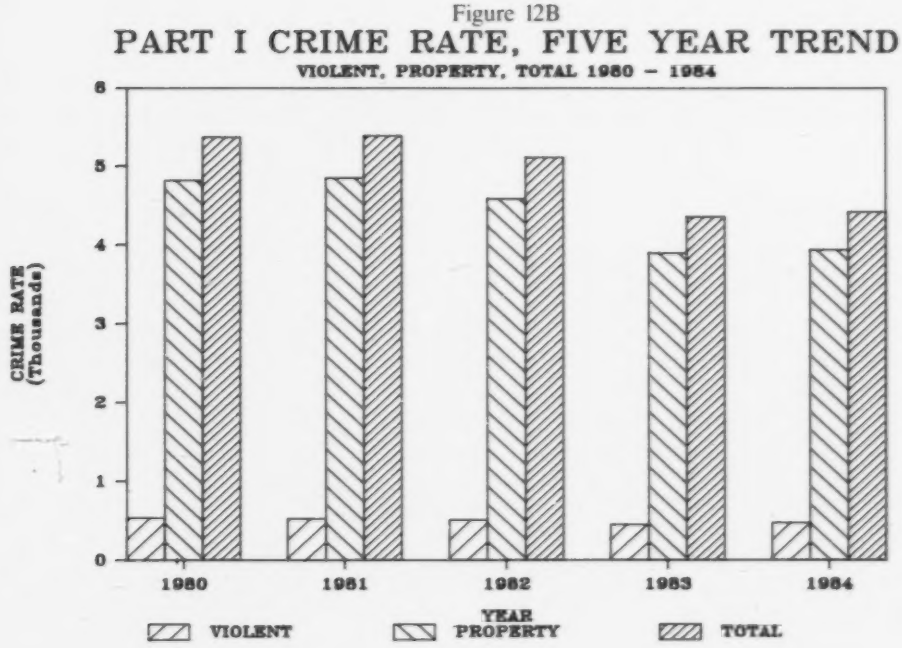


Table 15

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF PART I CRIMES GEORGIA, 1980—1984

Type of Crime	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Murder	782	836	744	460	562
(% Change)	−10.8%	6.9%	−11.0%	−38.2%	22.2%
Forcible Rape	2,513	2,459	2,453	2,188	2,530
(% Change)	13.4%	−2.1%	−0.2%	−10.8%	15.6%
Robbery	10,884	10,991	9,763	8,489	8,823
(% Change)	−0.5%	1.0%	−11.2%	−13.0%	3.9%
Aggravated Assault	15,624	15,312	16,484	15,305	16,253
(% Change)	7.3%	−2.0%	7.7%	−7.2%	6.2%
Total violent crime	29,803	29,598	29,444	26,442	28,168
(% Change)	4.2%	−0.7%	−0.5%	−10.2%	6.5%
Burglary	88,328	88,822	82,256	70,080	69,659
(% Change)	8.3%	0.6%	−7.4%	−14.8%	−0.6%
Larceny	154,567	162,368	158,935	137,642	142,732
(% Change)	6.0%	5.0%	−2.1%	−13.4%	3.7%
Motor vehicle theft	19,891	18,061	17,765	15,954	17,626
(% Change)	−6.6%	−9.2%	−1.6%	−10.2%	10.5%
Arson	1,189	1,240	1,154	1,046	1,068
(% Change)	*	4.3%	−6.9%	−9.4%	2.1%
Total property crime	263,975	270,491	260,110	224,722	231,085
(% Change)	6.2%	2.5%	−3.8%	−13.6%	2.8%
Total Part I crime	293,778	300,089	289,554	251,164	259,253
(% Change)	6.0%	2.1%	−3.5%	−13.3%	3.2%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*The inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense began in 1980.

Table 16

CHANGES IN PART I CRIMES PER 100,000 PERSONS GEORGIA, 1980—1984

Type of Crime	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980 1984
Murder	14.3	15.0	13.1	8.0	9.6	
(% Change)	−23.9%	4.9%	−12.7%	−38.9%	20.0%	−32.9%
Forcible Rape	46.0	44.2	43.3	38.0	43.2	
(% Change)	6.2%	−3.9%	−2.0%	−12.2%	13.7%	−6.1%
Robbery	199.2	197.6	172.5	147.4	150.6	
(% Change)	−6.8%	−0.8%	−12.7%	−14.6%	2.2%	−24.4%
Aggravated Assault	285.9	275.3	291.2	265.8	277.5	
(% Change)	0.5%	−3.7%	5.8%	−8.7%	4.4%	−2.9%
Total violent crime	545.4	532.1	520.1	459.2	480.9	
(% Change)	−2.4%	−2.4%	−2.3%	−11.7%	4.7%	−11.8%
Burglary	1,616.8	1,596.8	1,453.2	1,216.9	1,189.2	
(% Change)	1.4%	−1.2%	−9.0%	−16.3%	−2.3%	−26.4%
Larceny	2,829.3	2,918.3	2,807.9	2,390.1	2,436.6	
(% Change)	−0.7%	3.1%	−3.8%	−14.9%	1.9%	−13.9%
Motor vehicle theft	364.1	324.7	313.9	277.0	300.9	
(% Change)	−12.5%	−10.8%	−3.3%	−11.8%	8.6%	−17.4%
Arson	21.7	22.3	20.4	18.2	18.2	
(% Change)	*	2.8%	−8.5%	−10.8%	0.0%	−16.1%
Total property crime	4,831.9	4,862.1	4,595.4	3,902.2	3,944.9	−0.2%
(% Change)	−98.1%	0.6%	−5.5%	−15.1%	1.1%	
Total Part I crime	5,377.3	5,394.2	5,115.5	4,361.4	4,425.7	−0.2
(% Change)	−98.1%	0.3%	−5.2%	−14.7%	1.5%	

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*The inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense began in 1980.

Table 17

PART I CRIME TRENDS GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1980—1984

	1980	% Change	1981	% Change	1982	% Change	1983	% Change	1984	% Change
Georgia	293,778	6.0	300,089	2.1	289,554	−3.5	251,164	−13.3	259,253	3.2
South	4,166,832	11.9	4,266,751	2.4	4,220,401	−1.1	3,932,209	−6.8	3,892,887	−1.0
Nation	13,295,399	9.4	13,290,256	−0.04	12,857,218	−3.3	11,955,815	−7.0	11,597,141	−3.0

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report Preliminary Annual Release; Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 18

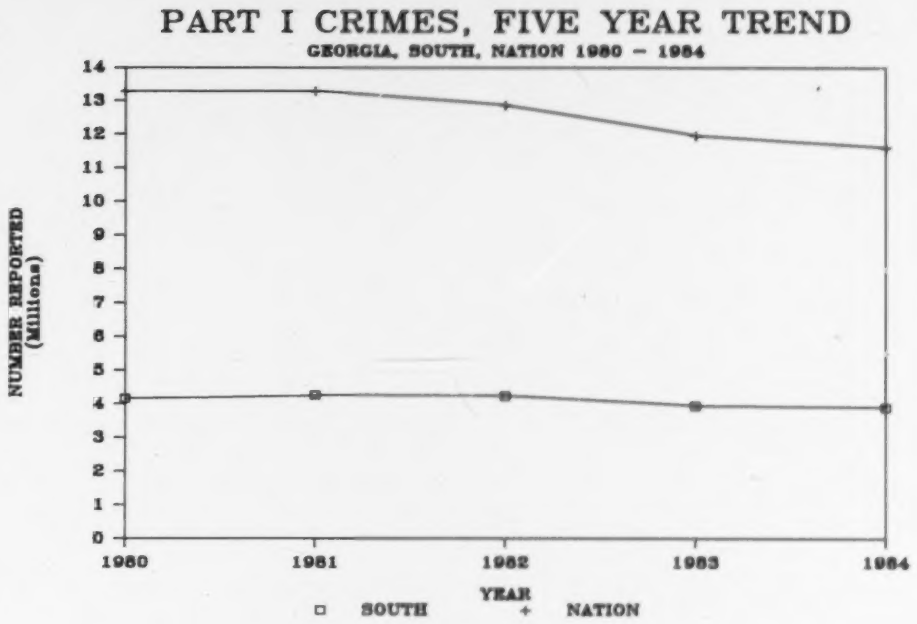
CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF PART I CRIMES GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1980—1984

	Georgia		South		Nation	
Type of Crime	**1980**	**1984**	**1980**	**1984**	**1980**	**1984**
Murder	782	562	9,082	8,072	23,044	18,356
(% Change)		−28.1%		−11.1%		−20.3%
Forcibie Rape	2,513	2,530	25,881	30,042	82,088	81,604
(% Change)		0.7%		16.1%		−0.6%
Robbery	10,884	8,823	124,203	130,137	548,809	464,140
(% Change)		−18.9%		4.8%		−15.4%
Aggravated Assault	15,624	16,253	219,231	251,828	654,957	655,763
(% Change)		4.0%		14.9%		0.1%
Total violent crime	29,803	28,168	378,397	420,079	1,308,898	1,219,863
(% Change)		−5.5%		11.0%		−6.8%
Burglary	88,328	69,659	1,063,365	1,037,582	3,759,193	2,889,547
(% Change)		−21.1%		−2.4%		−23.1%
Larceny	154,567	142,732	2,009,124	2,183,202	7,112,657	6,480,767
(% Change)		−7.7%		8.7%		−8.9%
Motor vehicle theft	19,891	17,626	271,224	275,928	1,114,651	1,014,973
(% Change)		−11.4%		1.7%		−8.9%
Total property crime	262,786	230,017	3,072,489	3,220,784	10,871,850	9,370,314
(% Change)		−12.5%		4.8%		−13.8%
Total Part I crime	292,589	258,184	3,450,886	3,640,863	12,180,748	10,590,176
(% Change)		−11.8%		5.5%		−13.1%

Arson comparisons are not available for this table

(Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report Preliminary Annual Release; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Figure 13


PART I CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND
GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION 1980 – 1984
NUMBER REPORTED (Millions)
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
YEAR
SOUTH
NATION

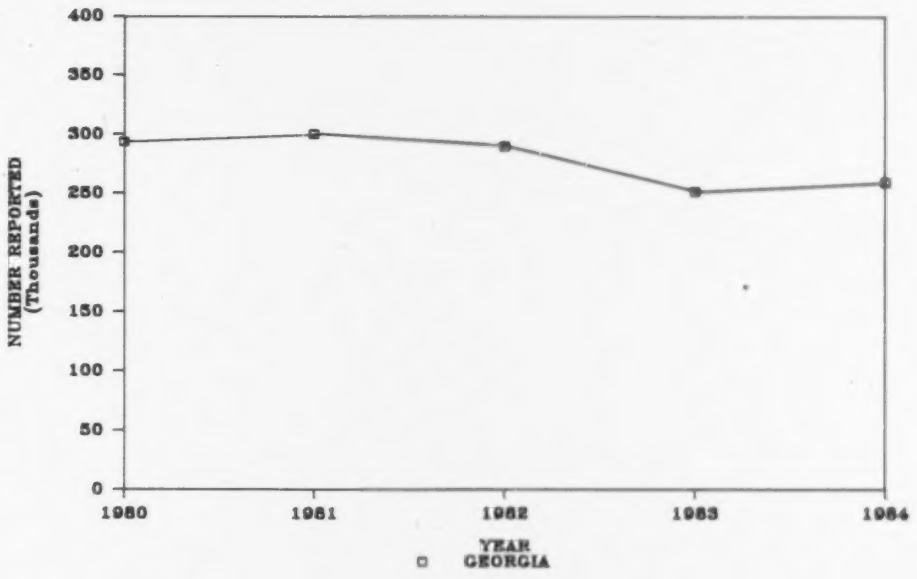

NUMBER REPORTED (Thousands)
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
YEAR
GEORGIA

Table 19

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND POPULATION, GEORGIA 1980—1984

Year	Population	% Change	No. Part I Crimes	% Change	Part I Crime Rate	% Change
1980	5,463,105	6.7%	293,778	6.0%	5,377.5	−0.7%
1981	5,562,354	1.8%	300,089	2.1%	5,395.0	0.3%
1982	5,660,472	1.8%	289,554	−3.5%	5,115.4	−5.2%
1983	5,758,843	1.7%	251,164	−13.3%	4,361.4	−14.7%
1984	5,857,839	1.7%	259,253	3.2%	4,425.7	1.5%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates

Figure 14A

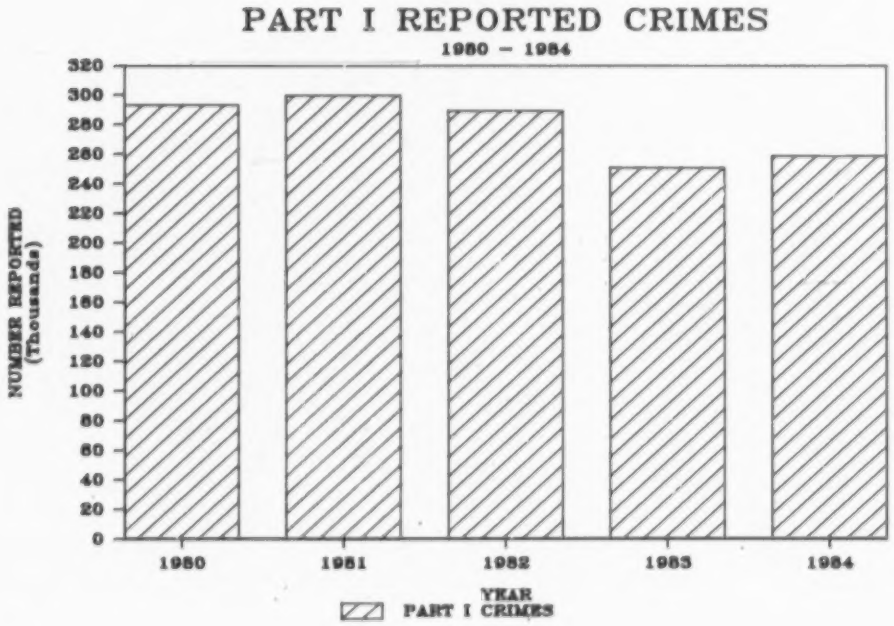
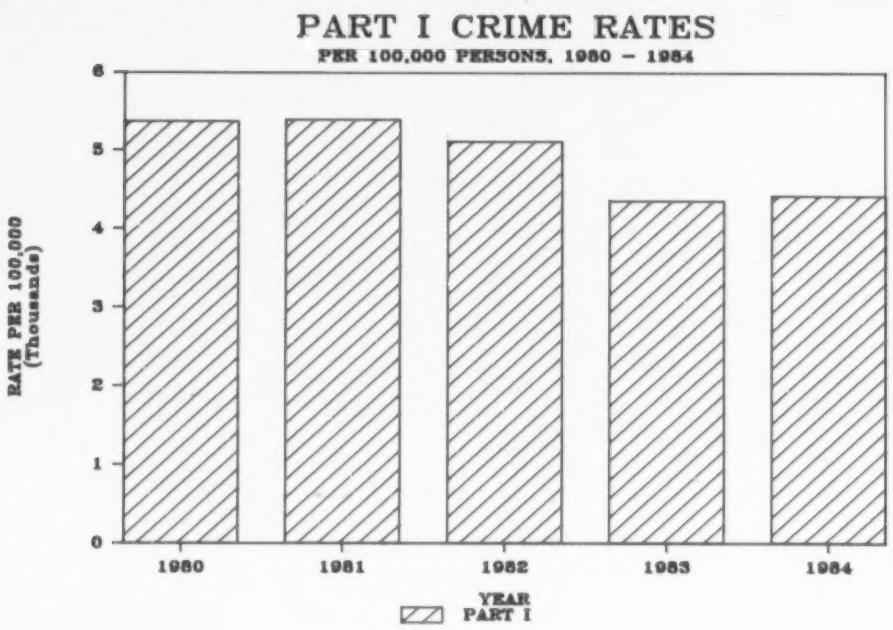


Figure 14B


PART I CRIME RATES
PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1980 – 1984
RATE PER 100,000
(Thousands)
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
YEAR
PART I

PROFILE OF PART II CRIMES IN GEORGIA

Part II crimes have increased steadily from 1980 to 1984 except for 1982 (See Table 20). In 1984, DUI (Driving Under the Influence of drugs or alcohol) continued to be the most frequent Part II offense committed.

Part II crimes have not registered the same pattern demonstrated over the past 5 years as Part I crimes (See Figure 15). Because of the seriousness of Part I crimes, they are more likely to be reported; however, increased public and law enforcement awareness of certain Part II crimes has resulted in more frequent and accurate reporting of these crimes. Included in these are narcotics offenses, DUI, violations and crimes against children which embody several categories including other sex offenses, family offenses, and rapes involving juveniles. (Note: Rape is a Part I offense).

Highlighted in this section are analyses of arrests for drug law violations and crimes against children. DUI is analyzed in the traffic enforcement section.

Table 20

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II CRIMES, 1980—1984

PART II CRIMES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Other Assault	22,078	23,324	23,151	23,285	28,114
Forgery/Counterfeiting	6,185	7,126	6,832	6,687	7,109
Fraud	19,422	18,065	18,577	15,677	15,737
Embezzlement	686	662	633	695	1,461
Stolen Property	1,119	1,186	1,052	1,257	1,459
Vandalism	36,349	38,201	34,913	37,379	44,818
Weapons Violation	1,381	1,665	1,630	2,338	881
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	238	211	317	1,013	1,397
Other Sex Offense	2,755	2,734	2,937	3,549	4,386
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,680	11,395	10,462	10,568	12,842
Gambling	311	320	283	365	432
Family Offense	2,862	2,728	2,818	2,818	2,979
DUI	45,365	47,477	50,357	54,418	53,366
Liquor Laws	949	1,289	1,497	2,367	2,476
Drunkenness	24,519	22,834	19,840	20,307	18,784
Public Disturbance	12,884	13,290	13,452	19,880	7,049
Vagrancy	411	637	546	229	25
Other Offense	30,826	29,375	29,661	35,178	50,721
Curfew/Loitering	116	208	184	214	71
Runaway	3,407	3,168	2,812	3,474	4,538
Total	221,543	225,895	221,954	241,698	258,645

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 15

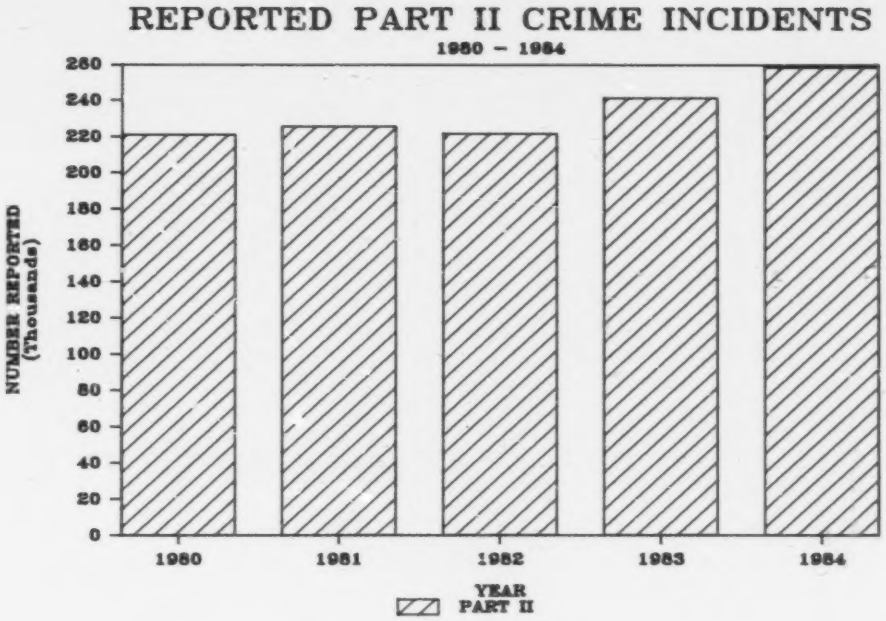


Table 21

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II CRIMES STATEWIDE, 1983—1984

PART II CRIMES	1983	% of Total	1984	% of Total
Other Assault	23,285	9.6%	28,114	10.9%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	6,687	2.8%	7,109	2.7%
Fraud	15,677	6.5%	15,737	6.1%
Embezzlement	695	0.3%	1,461	0.6%
Stolen Property	1,257	0.5%	1,459	0.6%
Vandalism	37,379	15.5%	44,818	17.3%
Weapons Violation	2,338	1.0%	881	0.3%
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,013	0.4%	1,397	0.5%
Other Sex Offense	3,549	1.5%	4,386	1.7%
Narcotic Drug Laws	10,568	4.4%	12,842	5.0%
Gambling	365	0.2%	432	0.2%
Family Offense	2,818	1.2%	2,979	1.2%
DUI	54,418	22.5%	53,366	20.6%
Liquor Laws	2,367	1.0%	2,476	1.0%
Drunkenness	20,307	8.4%	18,784	7.3%
Public Disturbance	19,880	8.2%	7,049	2.7%
Vagrancy	229	0.1%	25	.0%
Other Offense	35,178	14.6%	50,721	19.6%
Curfew/Loitering	214	0.1%	71	.0%
Runaway	3,474	1.4%	4,538	1.8%
Total	241,698	100.0%	258,645	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center [1]

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN 1980—1984

Though there are only a few general Uniform Crime Reporting categories that single out and highlight crimes against children, it is possible to analyze much of the specific offense and arrest information to determine trends in the areas of rape, kidnapping, sex offenses, cruelty towards a child, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and child neglect as these crimes apply to children and those arrested. (Note: Data on the specific crime category murder of children are not available).

The total offenses in these categories for 1980-1984 do not exhibit the same pattern for total offenses reported during the coinciding period. The reported number of these particular offenses has been steadily increasing each year since 1980, while the totals for all crimes combined peaked in 1981 and have been steadily declining with the exception of a slight increase in 1984.

One theory for the increase in crimes of this type is that increased public attention has been focused on crimes where children are victims. Certain major cases such as the kidnap-murder of Adam Walsh of Florida in 1981 and numerous missing children cases have focused both public and legislative attention on crimes against children.

This increased awareness possibly caused a greater sensitivity to such crimes and a greater tendency by the public to report such crimes.

Table 22A

REPORTED CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1980—1984

CRIME	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Rape*	70	70	86	85	69
Kidnapping**	106	92	90	99	115
Sex Offense***	635	625	755	832	1,245
Cruelty Towards Child	446	477	692	749	1,071
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor	337	410	374	471	453
Child Neglect	1,921	2,180	1,872	1,721	1,445
Total	3,515	3,854	3,869	3,957	4,398

Table 22B

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1980—1984

CRIME	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Rape*					
Female	1	2	1	2	1
Male	26	29	42	35	32
Kidnapping**					
Female	1	2	3	1	1
Male	14	7	13	12	10
Sex Offense***					
Female	8	5	14	20	27
Male	357	360	423	564	789
Cruelty Towards Child					
Female	70	66	107	111	113
Male	193	173	226	221	215
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor					
Female	87	88	92	141	107
Male	419	455	440	568	494
Child Neglect					
Female	63	80	66	82	80
Male	3,791	4,269	4,103	3,790	3,318
Total	5,030	5,536	5,530	5,547	5,187

* Rape committed against juveniles includes the specific charges of: sexual assault-sodomy-boy-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-girl-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-boy, sexual assault-sodomy-girl, sexual assault-sodomy-boy-strongarm, and sexual assault-sodomy-girl-strongarm.

** Kidnapping of juveniles includes the specific charge of: kidnap minor for ransom, kidnap minor to sexually assault, and kidnap minor.

*** Sexual offenses against juveniles include the specific charges of: child fondling, homosexual act with boy, homosexual act with girl, and incest with minor.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

ARRESTS FOR CRIMES

Trends, Characteristics, Comparisons

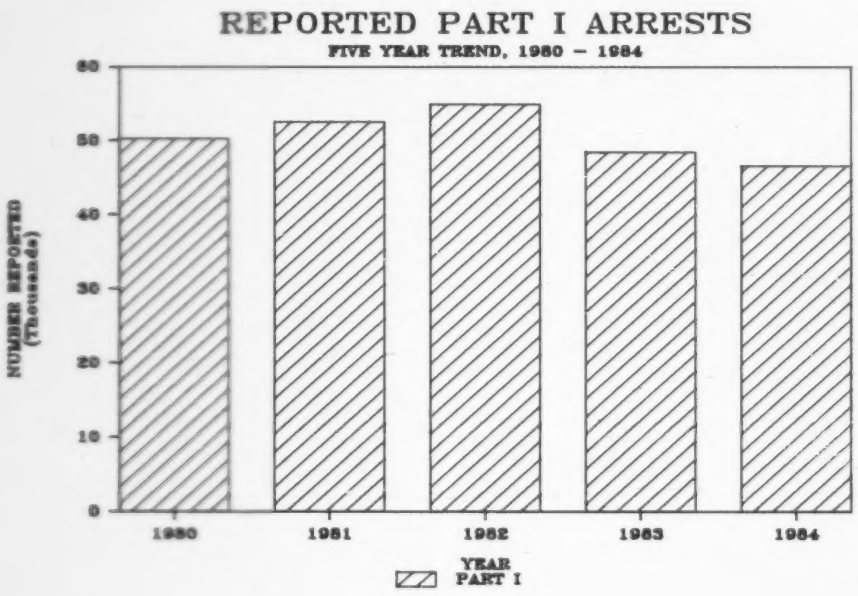
Numbers and rates of arrests are useful measures of law enforcement activity and an official response to crime. Of course, the policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made, but arrest practices for crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. It should be noted that because the same person can be arrested more than once during a given year, annual arrest statistics do not reflect the number of persons taken into custody; rather they indicate the number of arrests made. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the composition of the criminal population, particularly in terms of the age, sex and race of offenders.

The arrest data reflect the actual number of arrests reported, not necessarily all those that took place.

Profile of Part I Arrest Trends

During the period 1980-1984, the number of arrests made by Georgia law enforcement agencies for Part I crimes dropped 0.1 percent. Excluding 1983 and 1984, increases in reported arrests were recorded for all other years during the period. The number of arrests increased for forcible rape (7.7%) and larceny (3.5%). Decreases were reported for murder (−6.1%), robbery (−9.5%), aggravated assault (−3.7%), burglary (−30.3%), motor vehicle theft (−26.8%) and arson (−4.5%) (See Table 23). Arrests were made for only a small portion of reported crimes, 18.0% overall (See Table 24).

Figure 16



Profile of Persons Arrested

Generally, young people aged 17-26 are arrested more frequently than other age groups for both violent and property crimes with the exceptions of murder, aggravated assault and arson. According to population estimates, the number of persons in the 17-21 age group has fallen by approximately one percent from 1980 to 1984. During the same period of time, the arrest rate for this age group has fallen from 32.9 percent of total arrests to 28.9 percent of total arrests (See table 25). (Care should be exercised in placing too much emphasis on the population factor).

In addition, males were arrested more frequently than females, and non-whites were arrested more often than whites. See Table 26 arrests by age, sex, and race.

Profile of Juvenile Arrests for Part I Crimes

In Georgia, juveniles are persons 16 years of age and under. In 1984, juveniles accounted for 9.9% of all arrests for Part I crimes. This represents a decline of 0.3% from 10.2% in 1980. Although a slight increase in the percentage of total arrests was noted for 1984, the numbers of juvenile arrests declined over the 1980-1984 period (See Table 25).

In 1983 juveniles represented the lowest percentages of arrests rates for each category of Part I crime but in 1984 the age group 32-36 recorded the lowest percentages of arrest rates (See Tables 26 and 27). Table 27 indicates that juveniles are being arrested for few violent crimes as compared to property crimes such as burglary and larceny.

Note: Population estimates are based upon extrapolations of projections provided by the Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 23

PROFILE OF REPORTED ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES 1980—1984

Type of Crime	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980 1984
Murder	611	748	668	590	574	
(% Change)	−20.0%	22.4%	−10.7%	−11.7%	−2.7%	−6.1%
Forcible Rape	875	935	869	923	942	
(% Change)	1.7%	6.9%	−7.1%	6.2%	2.1%	7.7%
Robbery	2,764	2,998	2,934	2,677	2,502	
(% Change)	−4.2%	8.5%	−2.1%	−8.8%	−6.5%	−9.5%
Aggravated Assault	8,950	8,885	9,662	8,706	8,618	
(% Change)	7.7%	−0.7%	8.7%	−9.9%	−1.0%	−3.7%
Total violent crime	13,200	13,566	14,133	12,896	12,636	
(% Change)	3.0%	2.8%	4.2%	−8.8%	−2.0%	−4.3%
Burglary	10,976	10,748	10,844	8,530	7,654	
(% Change)	7.2%	−2.1%	0.9%	−21.3%	−10.3%	−30.3%
Larceny	23,346	25,556	27,414	24,885	24,173	
(% Change)	0.5%	9.5%	7.3%	−9.2%	−2.9%	3.5%
Motor vehicle theft	2,543	2,325	2,187	1,918	1,861	
(% Change)	−10.5%	−8.6%	−5.9%	−12.3%	−3.0%	−26.8%
Arson	291	383	366	291	278	
(% Change)	*	31.6%	−4.4%	−20.5%	−4.5%	−4.5%
Total property crime	37,156	39,012	40,811	35,624	33,966	
(% Change)	2.3%	5.0%	4.6%	−12.7%	−4.7%	−0.1
Total Part I crime	50,356	52,578	54,944	48,520	46,602	
(% Change)	2.5%	4.4%	4.5%	−11.7%	−4.0%	−0.1

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*The inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense began in 1980.

Table 24

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES AND NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIME ARRESTS, 1980—1984

Type of Crime	1980 Incidents	1980 Arrests	1981 Incidents	1981 Arrests	1982 Incidents	1982 Arrests	1983 Incidents	1983 Arrests	1984 Incidents	1984 Arrests
Murder	782	611	836	748	744	668	460	590	562	574
(% Change)	78.1%		89.5%		89.8%		128.3%		102.1%	
Forcible Rape	2,513	875	2,459	935	2,453	869	2,188	923	2,530	942
(% Change)	34.8%		38.0%		35.4%		42.2%		37.2%	
Robbery	10,884	2,764	10,991	2,998	9,763	2,934	8,489	2,677	8,823	2,502
(% Change)	25.4%		27.3%		30.1%		31.5%		28.4%	
Aggravated Assault	15,624	8.950	15,312	8,885	16,484	9,662	15,305	8,706	16,253	8,618
(% Change)	57.3%		58.0%		58.6%		56.9%		53.0%	
Total violent crime	29,803	13,200	29,598	13,566	29,444	14,133	26,442	12,896	28,168	12,636
(% Change)	44.3%		45.8%		48.0%		48.8%		44.9%	
Burglary	88,328	10,976	88,822	10,748	82,256	10,844	70,080	8,530	69,659	7,654
(% Change)	12.4%		12.1%		13.2%		12.2%		11.0%	
Larceny	154,567	23,346	162,368	25,556	158,935	27,414	137,642	24,885	142,732	24,173
(% Change)	15.1%		15.7%		17.2%		18.1%		16.9%	
Motor vehicle theft	19,891	2,543	18,061	2,325	17,765	2,187	15,954	1,918	17,626	1,861
(% Change)	12.8%		12.9%		12.3%		12.0%		10.6%	
Arson	1,189	291	1,240	383	1,154	366	1,046	291	1,068	278
(% Change)	24.5%		30.9%		31.7%		27.8%		26.0%	
Total property crime	263,975	37,156	270,491	39,012	260,110	40,811	224,722	35,624	231,085	33,966
(% Change)	14.1%		14.4%		15.7%		15.9%		14.7%	
Total Part I crime	293,778	50,356	300,089	52,578	289,554	54,944	251,164	48,520	259,253	46,602
(% Change)	17.1%		17.5%		19.0%		19.3%		18.0%	

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 25

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES 1980—1984, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
0—16	5,137	10.2%	4,417	8.4%	4,340	7.9%	3,979	8.2%	4,614	9.9%
17—21	16,567	32.9%	17,035	32.4%	17,032	31.0%	14,653	30.2%	13,485	28.9%
22—26	10,776	21.4%	11,410	21.7%	11,868	21.6%	10,286	21.2%	9,884	21.2%
27—31	6,798	13.5%	7,571	14.4%	8,187	14.9%	7,423	15.3%	6,838	14.7%
32—36	3,827	7.6%	4,469	8.5%	5,275	9.6%	4,658	9.6%	4,428	9.5%
37 +	7,251	14.4%	7,676	14.6%	8,242	15.0%	7,521	15.5%	7,353	15.8%
Total	50,356	100.0%	52,578	100.0%	54,944	100.0%	48,520	100.0%	46,602	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 17A

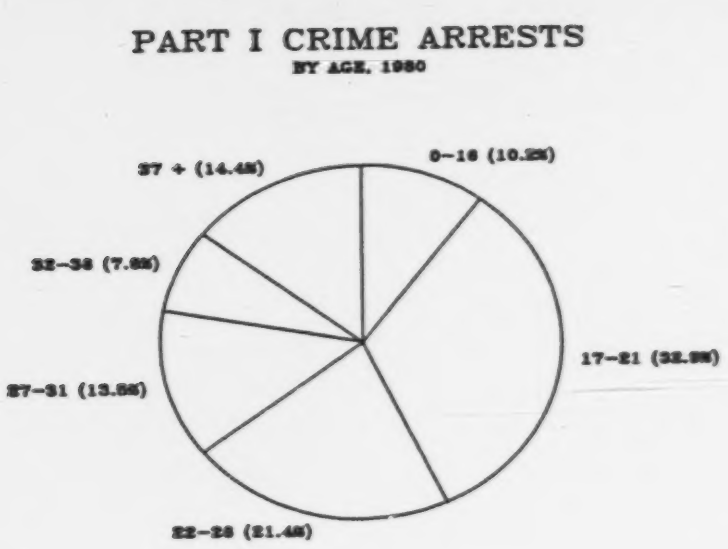


Figure 17B

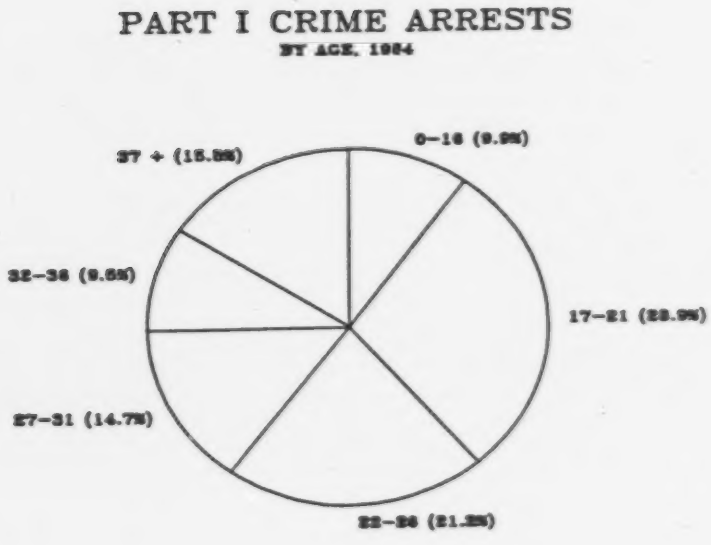


Table 26

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE, SEX, RACE, 1984

	AGE					
Type of Crime	**16 and Under**	**17–21**	**22–26**	**27–31**	**32–36**	**37 and Over**
Murder	1.2%	15.3%	22.3%	18.5%	14.3%	28.4%
Forcible Rape	5.3%	24.6%	27.0%	17.8%	12.0%	13.3%
Robbery	4.4%	32.9%	28.5%	17.0%	8.7%	8.6%
Aggravated Assault	3.2%	15.9%	21.3%	18.5%	13.9%	27.1%
Total Violent Crime	3.5%	19.9%	23.2%	18.2%	12.7%	22.4%
Burglary	12.1%	39.9%	22.5%	12.4%	6.6%	6.6%
Larceny	12.4%	29.6%	19.9%	13.7%	8.9%	15.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	11.4%	37.7%	20.3%	12.3%	7.6%	10.8%
Arson	10.8%	20.5%	17.6%	17.6%	9.0%	24.5%
Total Property Crime	12.3%	32.3%	20.5%	13.4%	8.3%	13.3%
Total Part I Crime	9.9%	28.9%	21.2%	14.7%	9.5%	15.8%

	SEX		RACE	
Type Crime	**Male**	**Female**	**White**	**Non-White**
Murder	81.2%	18.8%	36.2%	63.8%
Forcible Rape	98.6%	1.4%	32.5%	67.5%
Robbery	93.1%	6.9%	24.9%	75.1%
Aggravated Assault	81.4%	18.6%	35.4%	64.6%
Total Violent Crime	85.0%	15.0%	33.1%	66.9%
Burglary	93.6%	6.4%	49.3%	50.7%
Larceny	69.6%	30.4%	41.6%	58.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	91.9%	8.1%	55.6%	44.4%
Arson	82.4%	17.6%	57.2%	42.8%
Total Property Crime	76.3%	23.7%	44.2%	55.8%
Total Part I Crime	78.7%	21.3%	41.2%	58.8%

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 27

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1984

Type of Crime	Total Arrest Rates	AGE					
		16 and Under	17—21	22—26	27—31	32—36	37 and Over
Murder	9.8	0.4	17.0	24.9	20.9	17.6	7.2
Forcible Rape	16.1	3.1	44.8	49.4	33.1	24.2	5.5
Robbery	42.7	6.8	158.6	139.0	83.7	46.6	9.5
Aggravated Assault	147.1	17.5	265.2	358.0	314.4	256.4	103.4
Total Violent Crime	215.7	27.9	485.6	571.3	452.0	344.9	125.7
Burglary	130.7	57.9	589.0	334.6	187.0	108.2	22.3
Larceny	412.7	187.9	1381.6	935.2	652.2	462.0	166.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	31.8	13.3	135.3	73.4	44.9	30.3	8.9
Arson	4.7	1.9	11.0	9.5	9.6	5.4	3.0
Total Property Crime	579.8	261.0	2116.9	1352.7	893.8	605.8	200.3
Total Part I Crime	795.5	289.0	2602.4	1924.1	1345.8	950.7	326.0

Type Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Murder	16.4	3.6	5.0	22.0
Forcible Rape	32.7	0.4	7.3	38.1
Robbery	82.1	5.7	14.8	112.7
Aggravated Assault	247.2	53.1	72.7	333.9
Total Violent Crime	378.5	62.8	99.8	506.6
Burglary	252.5	16.2	89.9	232.8
Larceny	593.0	242.9	239.5	847.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	60.3	5.0	24.6	49.6
Arson	8.1	1.6	3.8	7.1
Total Property Crime	913.9	265.8	357.8	1136.7
Total Part I Crime	1292.3	328.5	457.6	1643.4

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Table 28

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR PART I CRIMES, 1972—1984

Year	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses	
	Number	Rate 100,000	Number	Rate 100,000
1972	4,616	97.80	13,465	285.28
1973	5,186	108.36	14,939	312.14
1974	7,180	147.07	23,799	487.08
1975	6,497	131.80	21,612	438.43
1976	5,792	116.21	20,412	409.55
1977	10,044	198.32	29,244	577.42
1978	11,694	230.01	32,200	633.36
1979	12,649	247.15	35,668	696.91
1980	13,200	241.62	37,156	680.12
1981	13,566	243.90	39,012	701.40
1982	14,133	249.67	40,811	720.98
1983	12,896	223.93	35,624	720.98
1984	12,636	215.71	33,996	580.35

Part I Crimes, by Race

Year	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White
1972	1,218	3,562	5,655	7,958
1973	1,220	4,003	5,949	9,063
1974	2,051	5,166	10,198	13,647
1975	2,243	5,350	11,923	15,587
1976	2,309	4,508	11,523	14,584
1977	3,987	6,057	14,842	15,402
1978	4,676	7,018	15,312	16,888
1979	5,044	7,605	17,134	18,534
1980	5,266	7,919	18,390	18,711
1981	5,125	8,429	18,716	20,235
1982	5,245	8,888	18,858	21,953
1983	4,556	8,340	16,106	19,518
1984	4,188	8,448	15,012	18,954

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

The inclusion of arson as a Part I offense began in 1980.
Some variance in crime rate will occur in comparing the yearly figures prior to 1980 thereafter as a result.

PROFILE OF PART II ARREST TRENDS

Arrests for Part II crimes from 1980 through 1984 followed relatively the same pattern as Part I arrests, with the exception of the years 1980-81. Whereas Part I arrests increased every year from 1980 to 1982, Part II arrests decreased from 1980-81, and then increased in 1982.

In 1983, the number of Part II arrests decreased except in one area — Driving Under the Influence, which showed an increase. 1984, however, indicates a decline in DUI arrests. A possible explanation relates to the fact that the increased attention to the problem by law enforcement agencies as well as greater public awareness of the hazards of driving while intoxicated may be affecting the patterns of motorists who are choosing alternatives to drinking and driving. Vigorous enforcement and modification to DUI laws over the past two years may be major contributors to this decline. Future trend evaluation will help to determine their influence.

PROFILE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PART II CRIMES

Table 30 indicates that the percentage of Part II crimes committed by juveniles remained low throughout the period 1980-1984. Considering the population factor, arrest rates for juveniles for each Part II crime were generally the lowest for each age group (See Table 32). Of all Part II crimes, Other Offenses, Runaways and Other Assaults ranked the highest of juvenile Part II arrests. Though juvenile Part I arrests clearly demonstrated a tendency toward higher figures for property crimes, Part II arrests did not show the same distinction. Other Assaults are higher in 1984 compared to arrests for stolen property (See Table 31).

Table 29

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II ARRESTS, 1980—1984

PART II CRIMES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Other Assault	16,255	17,079	17,452	16,090	16,661
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2,593	2,965	3,382	3,201	3,080
Fraud	22,597	21,344	22,347	20,504	19,595
Embezzlement	864	802	878	732	760
Stolen Property	2,641	2,765	2,785	2,711	2,518
Vandalism	3,937	4,019	3,919	3,822	4,133
Weapons Violation	2,967	3,519	3,622	3,289	1,078
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,366	1,037	1,317	1,311	1,562
Other Sex Offense	2,097	2,023	2,264	2,277	2,249
Narcotic Drug Laws	18,089	19,828	21,145	17,428	15,928
Gambling	1,071	840	886	830	796
Family Offense	5,165	5,044	5,273	5,020	4,725
DUI	68,587	76,448	81,086	84,552	82,037
Liquor Laws	3,504	3,603	4,849	3,917	3,724
Drunkenness	51,882	40,133	36,424	30,446	25,815
Public Disturbance	14,895	15,683	18,038	17,236	5,189
Vagrancy	567	881	732	313	45
Other Offense	23,872	24,859	29,392	29,592	44,271
Curfew/Loitering	311	437	399	408	113
Runaway	651	594	399	430	521
Total	243,911	243,903	256,589	244,109	234,800

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 18

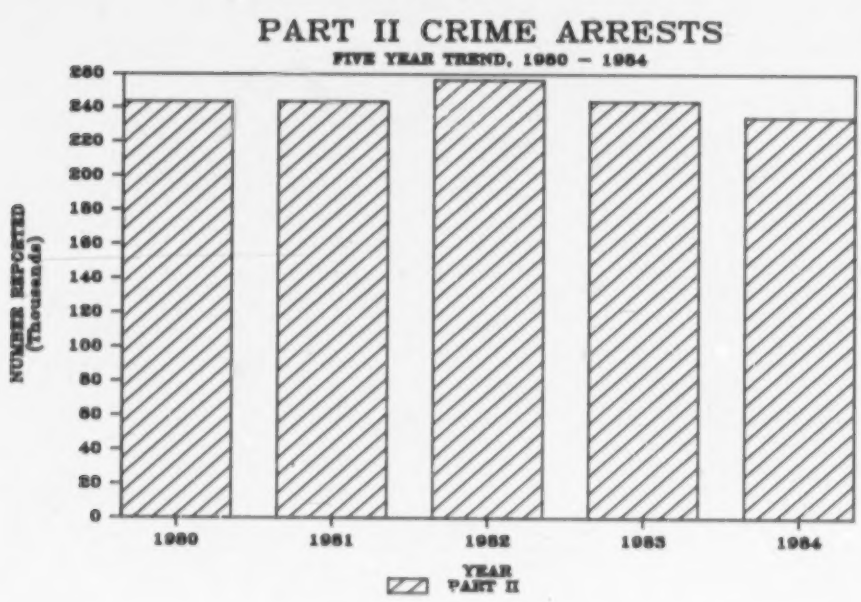


Table 30

ARRESTS FOR PART II CRIMES 1980—1984, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
0—16	4,634	1.9%	4,390	1.8%	3,849	1.5%	4,150	1.7%	4,532	1.9%
17—21	49,270	20.2%	49,756	20.4%	53,114	20.7%	46,625	19.1%	43,344	18.5%
22—26	50,246	20.6%	51,220	21.0%	56,449	22.0%	54,436	22.3%	52,853	22.5%
27—31	42,441	17.4%	41,951	17.2%	45,160	17.6%	43,451	17.8%	43,415	18.5%
32—36	27,074	11.1%	29,025	11.9%	31,304	12.2%	31,490	12.9%	30,923	13.2%
37+	70,246	28.8%	67,561	27.7%	66,713	26.0%	63,957	26.2%	59,733	25.4%
Total	243,911	100.0%	243,903	100.0%	256,589	100.0%	244,109	100.0%	234,800	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 19A

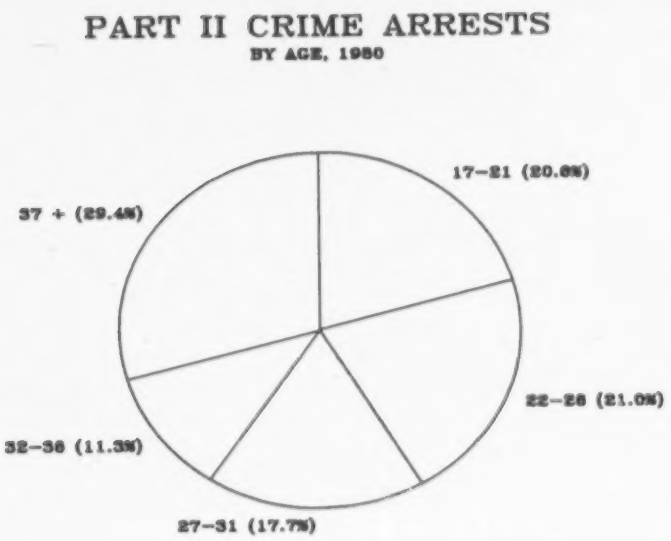


Figure 19B

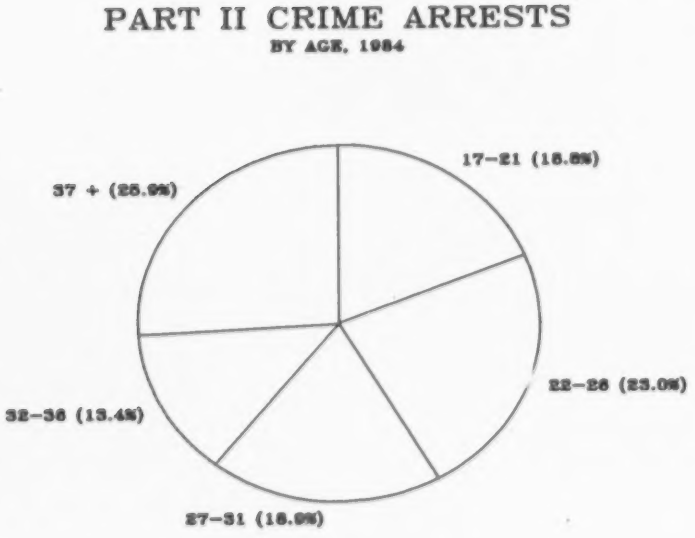


Table 31

PART II ARRESTS BY AGE, 1984

Type of Crime	AGE					
	16 and Under	17—21	22—26	27—31	32—36	37 and Above
Other Assault	418	3,134	3,927	3,325	2,303	3,554
Forgery/Counterfeiting	55	822	823	636	375	369
Fraud	117	2,777	4,537	4,322	3,249	4,593
Embezzlement	3	98	188	155	123	193
Stolen Property	136	722	592	424	244	400
Vandalism	394	1,075	956	686	449	573
Weapons Violation	52	203	246	191	136	250
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	17	372	473	347	162	191
Other Sex Offense	93	397	462	405	319	573
Narcotic Drug Laws	220	4,172	4,785	3,363	1,829	1,559
Gambling	2	72	122	128	107	365
Family Offense	361	396	1,056	1,140	892	880
DUI	353	14,053	18,680	14,890	10,821	23,240
Liquor Laws	256	1,249	462	407	311	1,039
Drunkenness	261	2,778	3,744	3,933	3,345	11,754
Public Disturbance	147	1,104	1,228	891	605	1,214
Vagrancy	1	4	4	8	10	18
Other Offense	1,104	9,833	10,550	8,144	5,618	9,022
Curfew/Loitering	10	25	26	16	15	21
Runaway	497	16	1	2	2	3
Total	4,497	43,302	52,862	43,413	30,915	59,811

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 32

PART II ARRESTS RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1984, BY AGE

Type of Crime	Total Arrest Rates	AGE					
		16 and Under	17—21	22—26	27—31	32—36	37 and Above
Other Assault	284.4	26.4	604.8	764.4	654.6	494.2	157.6
Forgery/Counterfeiting	52.6	3.5	158.6	160.2	125.2	80.5	16.4
Fraud	334.5	7.4	535.9	883.2	850.8	697.2	203.6
Embezzlement	13.0	0.2	18.9	36.6	30.5	26.4	8.6
Stolen Property	43.0	8.6	139.3	115.2	83.5	52.4	17.7
Vandalism	70.6	24.9	207.5	186.1	135.0	96.4	25.4
Weapons Violation	18.4	3.3	39.2	47.9	37.6	29.2	11.1
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	26.7	1.1	71.8	92.1	68.3	34.8	8.5
Other Sex Offense	38.4	5.9	76.6	89.9	79.7	68.5	25.4
Narcotic Drug Laws	271.9	13.9	805.1	931.5	662.0	392.5	69.1
Gambling	13.6	0.1	13.9	23.7	25.2	23.0	16.2
Family Offense	80.7	22.8	76.4	205.6	224.4	191.4	39.0
DUI	1400.5	22.3	2712.0	3636.3	2931.3	2322.2	1030.4
Liquor Laws	63.6	16.2	241.0	89.9	80.1	66.7	46.1
Drunkenness	440.7	16.5	536.1	728.8	774.3	717.8	521.2
Public Disturbance	88.6	9.3	213.1	239.0	175.4	129.8	53.8
Vagrancy	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.8
Other Offense	755.8	69.7	1897.6	2053.7	1603.2	1205.6	400.0
Curfew/Loitering	1.9	0.6	4.8	5.1	3.1	3.2	0.9
Runaway	8.9	31.4	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
Total Arrest Rates	4008.3	284.0	8356.6	10290.3	8546.4	6634.3	2652.0

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 33

PART II ARRESTS STATEWIDE BY SEX AND RACE, 1984

Part II Crimes	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	White	Percent	Non-White	Percent
Other Assault	14,073	84.5%	2,588	15.5%	8,805	52.8%	7,856	47.2%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2,053	66.7%	1,027	33.3%	1,439	46.7%	1,641	53.3%
Fraud	10,560	53.9%	9,035	46.1%	12,711	64.9%	6,884	35.1%
Embezzlement	583	76.7%	177	23.3%	491	64.6%	269	35.4%
Stolen Property	2,164	85.9%	354	14.1%	1,091	43.3%	1,427	56.7%
Vandalism	3,542	85.7%	591	14.3%	2,372	57.4%	1,761	42.6%
Weapons Violation	961	89.1%	117	10.9%	387	35.9%	691	64.1%
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	837	53.6%	725	46.4%	671	43.0%	891	57.0%
Other Sex Offense	2,109	93.8%	140	6.2%	1,418	63.1%	831	36.9%
Narcotic Drug Laws	13,250	83.2%	2,678	16.8%	8,639	54.2%	7,289	45.8%
Gambling	703	88.3%	93	11.7%	175	22.0%	621	78.0%
Family Offense	4,361	92.3%	364	7.7%	2,097	44.4%	2,628	55.6%
DUI	71,372	87.0%	10,665	13.0%	63,168	77.0%	18,869	23.0%
Liquor Laws	3,152	84.6%	572	15.4%	2,014	54.1%	1,710	45.9%
Drunkenness	23,457	90.9%	2,358	9.1%	15,879	61.5%	9,936	38.5%
Public Disturbance	4,052	78.1%	1,137	21.9%	2,202	42.4%	2,987	57.6%
Vagrancy	42	93.3%	3	6.7%	14	31.1%	31	68.9%
Other Offense	36,928	83.4%	7,343	16.6%	22,646	51.2%	21,625	48.8%
Curfew/Loitering	98	86.7%	15	13.3%	37	32.7%	76	67.3%
Runaway	174	33.4%	347	66.6%	349	67.0%	172	33.0%
Total Arrest Rates	194,471	82.8%	40,329	17.2%	146,605	62.4%	88,195	37.6%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

DRUG VIOLATIONS 1980—1984

Though violations of drug laws are not Part I offenses, drug offenses challenge the resources of law enforcement from the level of the street sale to the massive organizations which manufacture, import and distribute drugs in the United States.

From 1980 through 1982, arrests for drug violations in Georgia steadily increased from 18,089 to 21,145. The total dropped in 1983 to 17,428 while in 1984 it increased to 19,366, a 7.1 percent increase over the five year period.

Each year from 1980 to 1984 persons were arrested for offenses related to marijuana more frequently than any other drug, though in 1982 and 1983 marijuana related arrests declined.

During the same period, increases were noted in arrests for Cocaine (52.1%), Hallucinogens (293.3%), Heroin (659.1%), Narcotic Equipment (536.4%), and Synthetic Narcotics (503.3%).

Of particular interest is the fact that cocaine arrests doubled in the period from 1983 to 1984. Arrests for narcotic equipment showed an even greater increase during this period. This indicates the strategic importance of making arrests in this area to reduce drug trafficking.

Table 34

REPORTED DRUG ARRESTS STATEWIDE 1980—1984

Drug	1980	Rank	1981	% Change	Rank	1982	% Change	Rank	1983	% Change	Rank	1984	% Change	Rank	1980 1984
Amphetamine	237	4	200	−15.6%	3	290	45.0%	3	182	−37.2%	3	129	−29.1%	6	−45.6%
Barbiturate	128	5	125	−2.3%	5	205	64.0%	4	105	−48.8%	8	63	−40.0%	7	−50.8%
Cocaine	293	2	454	54.9%	2	587	29.3%	2	911	55.2%	2	1,822	100.0%	2	521.8%
Hallucinogen	15	9	24	60.0%	9	61	154.2%	8	63	3.3%	9	59	−6.3%	8	293.3%
Heroin	22	8	48	118.2%	7	31	−35.4%	9	112	261.3%	7	167	49.1%	5	659.1%
Marijuana	9,993	1	10,918	9.3%	1	10,644	−2.5%	1	9,181	−13.7%	1	10,113	10.2%	1	1.2%
Narcotic Equipment	44	6	54	22.7%	6	109	101.9%	7	127	16.5%	6	280	120.5%	3	536.4%
Opium	251	3	185	−26.3%	4	189	2.2%	5	129	−31.7%	5	12	−90.7%	9	−95.2%
Synthetic Narcotic	30	7	45	50.0%	8	127	182.2%	6	147	15.7%	4	181	23.1%	4	503.3%
Free Text*	7,076		7,775	9.9%		8,902	14.5%		6,471	−27.3%		6,540	1.1%		−7.6%
Yearly Total	18,089		19,828	9.6%		21,145	6.6%		17,428	−17.6%		19,366	11.1%		7.1%

Note: Free Text — Includes all other violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs which cannot be singularly classified in categories 1-9.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

PROFILE OF REPORTED CLEARANCES

According to the FBI/UCR handbook, reported offenses can be cleared by arrest or exceptional means (certain circumstances when arrest of the suspect will be impossible). For purposes of statistical reporting, the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested are counted in clearance reports.

Overall trends in clearances for Part I and II crimes follow very similar patterns from 1980 to 1984. Clearances increased sharply in 1982 for both Part I and Part II crimes (See Figure 20).

Clearance rate is defined as the number of clearances divided by the number of reported crimes. Tables 37 and 38 represent the actual clearance rates for each year. Due to variances in reporting practices, care should be exercised in comparing law enforcement agency clearance rates. Yearly totals, however, are useful for comparison.

Figure 20

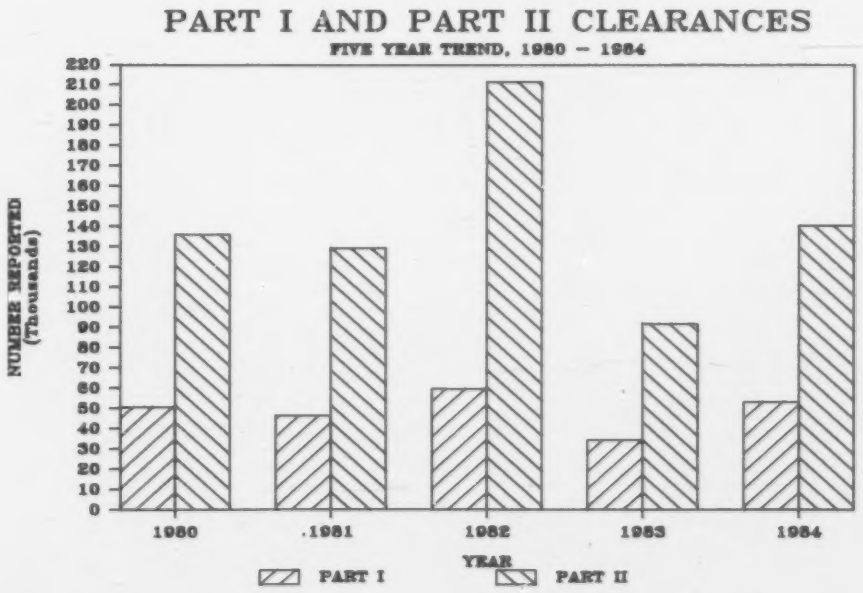


Table 35

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART I CLEARANCES, 1980—1984

PART I CRIMES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Murder & Non-neg. Mansl.	1,729	546	562	345	323
Forcible Rape	903	804	989	638	1,002
Robbery	3,137	2,876	3,101	1,751	2,712
Aggravated Assault	8,419	7,331	9,154	5,095	9,374
Burglary	11,167	10,862	12,024	7,016	9,775
Larceny/Theft	21,803	21,205	30,139	17,409	26,052
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,716	2,997	3,836	2,191	4,113
Arson	224	230	238	133	268
Total	51,098	46,851	60,043	34,578	53,619

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 21

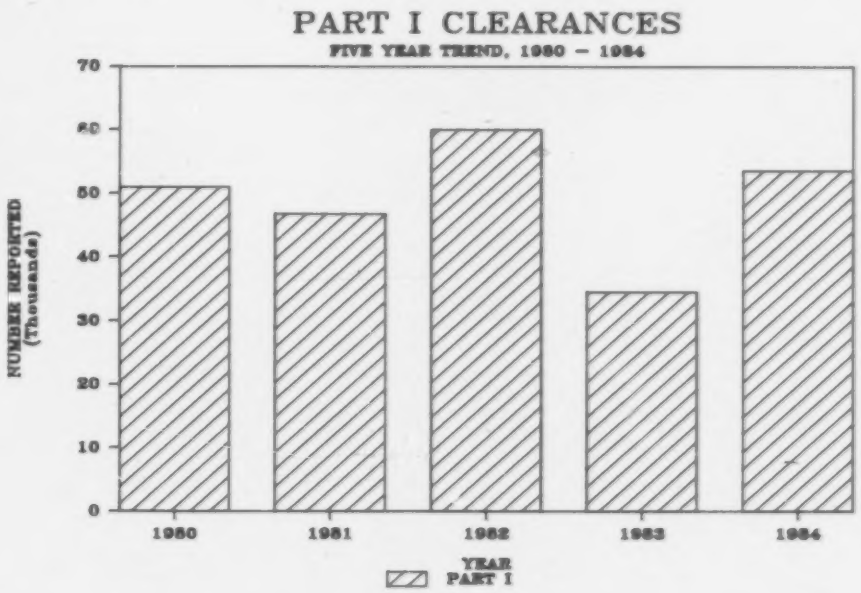


Table 36

PROFILE OF REPORTED PART II CLEARANCES, 1980—1984

PART II CRIMES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Other Assault	10,619	9,105	11,813	7,340	14,076
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2,351	2,283	2,474	1,749	3,610
Fraud	11,461	8,934	8,805	4,999	7,621
Embezzlement	236	1,240	242	148	366
Stolen Property	930	840	930	607	842
Vandalism	3,426	3,745	4,443	3,395	9,427
Weapons Violation	1,246	1,435	1,435	858	1,229
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	202	148	209	159	123
Other Sex Offense	947	1,090	1,082	936	1,524
Narcotic Drug Laws	8,862	9,733	9,183	4,603	7,070
Gambling	157	154	204	120	147
Family Offense	2,366	2,504	2,521	1,711	2,398
DUI	45,461	46,921	103,848	33,388	44,353
Liquor Laws	1,189	823	1,075	780	1,433
Drunkenness	27,087	21,908	40,818	10,076	12,652
Public Disturbance	6,577	6,467	7,990	5,923	10,101
Vagrancy	375	467	428	*	7
Other Offense	11,516	10,217	12,601	14,202	21,034
Curfew/Loitering	29	55	68	75	87
Runaway	1,292	1,543	1,408	1,050	2,527
Total	136,329	129,612	211,577	92,119	140,627

* Data unavailable

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 22

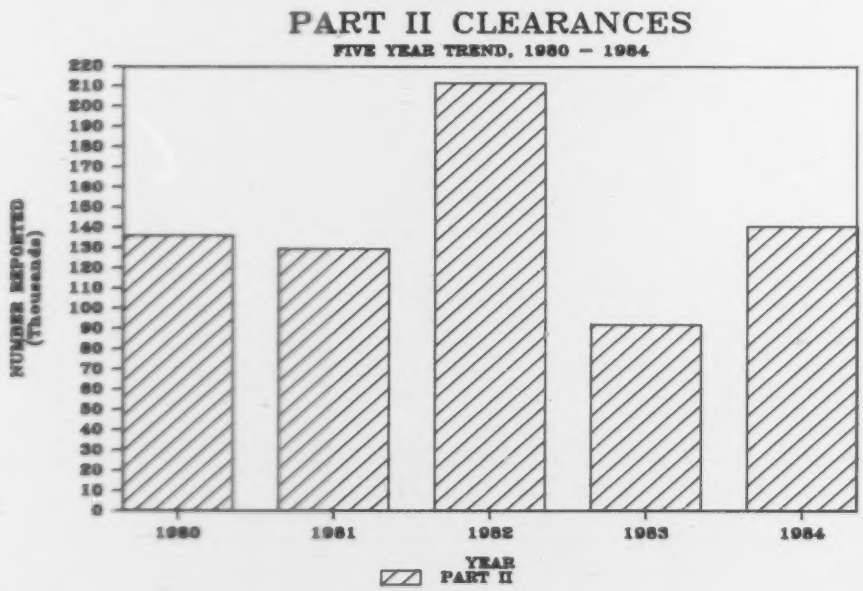


Table 37

CLEARANCE RATES, PART I CRIMES, 1980—1984

PART I CRIMES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Murder & Non-neg. Mansl.	221.1	65.3	75.5	75.0	57.5
Forcible Rape	35.9	32.7	40.3	29.2	39.6
Robbery	28.8	26.2	31.8	20.6	30.7
Aggravated Assault	53.9	47.9	55.5	33.3	57.7
Burglary	12.6	12.2	14.6	10.0	14.0
Larceny/Theft	14.1	13.1	19.0	12.6	18.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	18.7	16.6	21.6	13.7	23.3
Arson	18.8	18.5	20.6	12.7	25.1
Total	17.4	15.6	20.7	13.8	20.7

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 38

CLEARANCE RATES, PART II CRIMES, 1980—1984

PART II CRIMES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Other Assault	48.1	39.0	51.0	31.5	60.5
Forgery/Counterfeiting	38.0	32.0	36.2	26.2	54.0
Fraud	59.0	49.5	47.4	31.9	48.6
Embezzlement	34.4	187.3	38.2	21.3	52.7
Stolen Property	83.1	70.8	88.4	48.3	67.0
Vandalism	9.4	9.8	12.7	9.1	25.2
Weapons Violation	90.2	86.2	88.0	36.7	52.6
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	84.9	70.1	65.9	15.7	12.1
Other Sex Offense	34.4	39.9	36.8	26.4	42.9
Narcotic Drug Laws	91.5	85.4	87.8	43.6	66.9
Gambling	50.5	48.1	72.1	32.9	40.3
Family Offense	82.7	91.8	89.5	60.7	85.1
DUI	100.2	98.8	206.2	61.4	81.5
Liquor Laws	125.3	63.8	71.8	33.0	60.5
Drunkenness	110.5	95.9	205.7	49.6	62.3
Public Disturbance	51.0	48.7	59.4	29.8	50.8
Vagrancy	91.2	73.3	78.4	*	3.1
Other Offense	37.4	34.8	42.5	40.4	59.8
Curfew/Loitering	25.0	26.4	37.0	35.0	40.7
Runaway	37.9	48.7	50.1	30.2	72.7
Total	61.5	57.4	95.3	38.1	58.2

Rates reflecting greater than 100% are the result of more submissions of clearances than incidents.
*Data unavailable
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

Part I crime profiles for counties, shown in Table 41, were developed from 1983 and 1984 reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. County totals are actual numbers; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for 1984 which, in effect, lowered some county totals.

County Rankings

Fulton, DeKalb, Chatham, and Cobb counties accounted for nearly one-half of all the Part I crimes reported in Georgia in 1984. Tables 39 and 40 list Georgia's 159 counties by their rankings in total Part I crimes reported and Part I crime rates, respectively. Great care should be exercised in any effort to interpret these data due to the existence of disparate reporting processes in some counties. However, in a majority of counties at least one law enforcement agency reported to the Georgia Crime Information Center in accordance with established laws. Consequently, these data provide a useful ranking of Part I crimes and Part I crime rates within the individual counties, to the extent that reporting and non-reporting practices of law enforcement agencies in the several counties are consistent from year to year.

Table 39

RANKINGS OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I CRIMES, 1984

County	Number of Reported Part I Crimes	County	Number of Reported Part I Crimes	County	Number of Reported Part I Crimes
Fulton	66,713	Haralson	521	Screven	133
Dekalb	29,154	Paulding	517	McDuffie	131
Chatham	18,635	Ben Hill	513	Dodge	127
Cobb	15,124	Camden	512	Jenkins	127
Muscogee	9,435	Peach	499	Randolph	114
Gwinnett	8,993	Monroe	494	Rabun	111
Bibb	8,201	Murray	412	Dawson	109
Clayton	7,677	Upson	406	Miller	101
Richmond	7,469	Chattooga	392	Charlton	100
Dougherty	5,737	Harris	380	Banks	99
Glynn	4,805	Bryan	356	Crawford	96
Clarke	4,483	Catoosa	355	Bleckley	95
Lowndes	4,094	Emanuel	338	Taylor	92
Houston	2,949	Meriwether	336	Jones	91
Hall	2,930	Toombs	329	Lincoln	82
Floyd	2,583	Cook	318	Telfair	81
Spalding	2,459	Early	311	Pierce	73
Troup	2,453	Worth	304	Oconee	67
Whitfield	2,437	Butts	268	Heard	66
Carroll	2,324	Terrell	252	Dade	64
Douglas	1,920	Brooks	246	Jasper	61
Baldwin	1,732	Appling	238	Pike	61
Ware	1,588	Effingham	222	Calhoun	59
Rockdale	1,473	Wilkes	222	Habersham	49
Liberty	1,440	Berrien	220	Stewart	49
Cherokee	1,400	Lamar	219	Atkinson	38
Tift	1,361	Elbert	217	Wilcox	38
Bulloch	1,263	Greene	213	Clinch	30
Thomas	1,199	Madison	208	Clay	26
Crisp	1,192	Pulaski	197	Montgomery	24
Newton	1,139	Morgan	195	Chattahoochee	23
Sumter	1,126	Macon	187	Echols	15
Columbia	1,110	Irwin	184	Hancock	13
Bartow	1,096	Jefferson	184	Union	13
Walker	1,083	Putnam	181	Webster	12
Colquitt	974	Seminole	177	Candler	11
Laurens	961	Turner	177	Schley	10
Coweta	952	Gilmer	170	Evans	9
Gordon	933	Grady	169	Wheeler	9
Coffee	864	Lanier	166	Baker	7
Fayette	845	Bacon	164	Pickens	6
Forsyth	771	Marion	164	Warren	4
Henry	690	Fannin	162	Long	3
Barrow	684	Tattnall	160	Treutlen	2
Walton	662	Oglethorpe	152	Dooly	1
Polk	647	White	147	Johnson	1
Burke	612	Brantley	145	Talbot	1
Mitchell	591	Lumpkin	145	Towns	1
Decatur	574	Wilkinson	145	Glascock	0
Stephens	568	Franklin	141	McIntosh	0
Jackson	544	Jeff Davis	139	Quitman	0
Washington	536	Lee	139	Taliaferro	0
Wayne	528	Hart	136	Twiggs	0

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates; Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 40

RANKINGS OF COUNTIES BY PART I CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1984

County	Part I Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons	County	Part I Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons	County	Part I Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons
Fulton	10923.5	Cook	2279.7	Fannin	1075.8
Chatham	8878.5	Coweta	2274.7	Banks	1072.1
Glynn	8433.7	Columbia	2269.1	Calhoun	1049.4
Crisp	5873.7	Harris	2215.5	Rabun	1009.3
Clarke	5811.4	Decatur	2140.9	Jefferson	968.6
DeKalb	5754.2	Pulaski	2118.3	Lee	961.8
Lowndes	5669.3	Dawson	2111.6	Heard	943.3
Dougherty	5371.4	Jackson	2038.1	Screven	900.2
Muscogee	5369.1	Terrell	2019.7	Catoosa	896.6
Bibb	5293.7	Fayette	1986.6	Franklin	893.0
Spalding	4848.5	Irwin	1967.3	Bleckley	867.6
Troup	4715.0	Wilkes	1957.5	Stewart	842.1
Baldwin	4639.5	Polk	1949.3	Tattnall	831.4
Cobb	4600.4	Walton	1928.1	Grady	818.4
Clayton	4599.3	Walker	1873.4	Dodge	731.9
Ware	4123.5	Murray	1848.9	Jasper	727.7
Gwinnett	4113.8	Butts	1819.3	Hart	705.4
Tift	3897.6	Seminole	1812.6	Clay	705.4
Richmond	3887.5	Chattooga	1775.4	Telfair	697.9
Carroll	3855.1	Greene	1773.1	McDuffie	663.9
Sumter	3679.3	Paulding	1746.6	Pike	619.6
Hall	3627.3	Turner	1738.6	Echols	618.0
Camden	3593.7	Lamar	1717.0	Atkinson	601.2
Houston	3549.5	Bacon	1671.4	Pierce	567.7
Whitfield	3533.4	Putnam	1630.5	Webster	500.4
Bulloch	3452.3	Oglethorpe	1619.6	Dade	493.4
Rockdale	3205.4	Henry	1595.0	Jones	492.9
Liberty	3202.9	Morgan	1584.9	Wilcox	477.8
Floyd	3180.3	Worth	1571.1	Oconee	457.9
Monroe	3088.1	Berrien	1556.1	Clinch	442.4
Coffee	3047.0	Emanuel	1550.1	Montgomery	333.8
Newton	3044.6	Brooks	1545.7	Schley	279.3
Marion	3026.4	Upson	1525.9	Habersham	186.4
Thomas	3011.3	Meriwether	1524.4	Baker	179.3
Burke	3011.1	Brantley	1484.6	Wheeler	167.0
Ben Hill	2980.1	Gilmer	1446.1	Candler	140.6
Bryan	2978.3	Appling	1443.8	Hancock	131.6
Barrow	2977.7	Jenkins	1383.6	Union	127.9
Gordon	2912.8	Miller	1380.9	Chattahoochee	102.4
Douglas	2894.2	Toombs	1378.8	Evans	102.3
Lanier	2830.8	White	1361.9	Long	60.0
Haralson	2737.8	Wilkinson	1333.2	Warren	59.6
Washington	2730.2	Lumpkin	1277.9	Pickens	49.0
Colquitt	2664.7	Macon	1277.7	Treutlen	31.9
Mitchell	2662.9	Charlton	1253.6	Towns	17.0
Stephens	2572.9	Lincoln	1158.8	Talbot	15.0
Bartow	2537.3	Taylor	1148.0	Johnson	11.1
Laurens	2472.9	Jeff Davis	1142.5	Dooly	8.9
Peach	2426.9	Randolph	1131.3	Glascock	0.0
Wayne	2418.9	Elbert	1122.1	McIntosh	0.0
Forsyth	2385.7	Crawford	1097.5	Quitman	0.0
Early	2284.2	Effingham	1097.0	Taliaferro	0.0
Cherokee	2283.1	Madison	1078.8	Twiggs	0.0

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Appling											
1983	294	23	271	0	1	0	22	89	169	13	0
1984	238	16	222	0	3	2	11	48	163	11	0
Atkinson											
1983	53	5	48	0	1	0	4	18	27	3	0
1984	38	11	27	0	1	1	9	7	16	3	1
Bacon											
1983	149	28	121	1	4	5	18	40	76	5	0
1984	164	19	145	1	5	3	10	50	90	5	0
Baker											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0
Baldwin											
1983	1,658	195	1,463	3	22	26	144	585	803	69	6
1984	1,732	211	1,521	3	13	29	166	535	887	93	6
Banks											
1983	166	12	154	0	3	1	8	46	97	9	2
1984	99	7	92	0	1	4	2	38	43	11	0
Barrow											
1983	649	48	601	3	5	4	36	212	344	39	6
1984	684	59	625	2	5	3	49	176	398	47	4
Bartow											
1983	1,242	85	1,157	2	12	17	54	316	718	117	6
1984	1,096	76	1,020	2	2	21	51	289	611	116	4
Ben Hill											
1983	663	55	608	2	3	10	40	228	352	24	4
1984	513	42	471	0	8	6	28	162	279	19	11
Berrien											
1983	268	44	224	0	4	5	35	72	135	17	0
1984	220	27	193	1	0	1	25	74	111	7	1
Bibb											
1983	8,922	847	8,075	20	69	260	498	2,059	5,418	569	29
1984	8,201	683	7,518	16	74	155	438	1,828	5,206	438	46
Bleckley											
1983	61	6	55	0	0	2	4	26	28	1	0
1984	95	6	89	0	0	1	5	39	41	9	0
Brantley											
1983	19	7	12	0	0	0	7	7	4	1	0
1984	145	18	127	1	2	3	12	44	79	4	0
Brooks											
1983	236	33	203	0	3	0	30	99	97	6	1
1984	246	42	204	0	2	12	28	96	94	10	4
Bryan											
1983	243	27	216	0	2	3	22	60	143	13	0
1984	356	38	318	0	2	6	30	102	198	15	3
Bulloch											
1983	1,358	100	1,258	0	6	22	72	276	937	41	4
1984	1,263	129	1,134	8	10	17	94	295	800	33	6

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Burke											
1983	658	108	550	4	5	10	89	221	298	25	6
1984	612	129	483	3	9	13	104	204	250	21	8
Butts											
1983	147	6	141	0	2	2	2	87	52	2	0
1984	268	18	250	0	3	8	7	126	113	10	1
Calhoun											
1983	50	18	32	0	1	0	17	18	14	0	0
1984	59	24	35	0	2	1	21	23	12	0	0
Camden											
1983	426	52	374	1	3	7	41	137	211	25	1
1984	512	44	468	0	1	6	37	151	275	41	1
Candler											
1983	28	1	27	0	0	0	1	6	19	2	0
1984	11	2	9	0	0	1	1	2	7	0	0
Carroll											
1983	2,472	154	2,318	3	17	27	107	714	1,473	119	12
1984	2,324	153	2,171	5	10	29	109	703	1,320	136	12
Catoosa											
1983	703	23	680	0	2	7	14	237	358	78	7
1984	355	12	343	1	1	5	5	129	158	50	6
Charlton											
1983	181	27	154	0	1	7	19	61	84	8	1
1984	100	9	91	1	0	3	5	33	56	1	1
Chatham											
1983	16,207	1,502	14,705	27	144	556	775	3,868	9,981	753	103
1984	18,635	1,933	16,702	62	183	916	772	4,857	10,851	894	100
Chattahoochee											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	23	4	19	0	0	1	3	8	10	1	0
Chattooga											
1983	359	19	340	0	1	5	13	119	193	25	3
1984	392	20	372	0	1	4	15	149	187	35	3
Cherokee											
1983	1,191	57	1,134	0	7	8	42	455	563	108	8
1984	1,400	125	1,275	1	11	6	107	464	685	110	16
Clarke											
1983	4,953	402	4,551	8	40	76	278	1,263	3,069	202	17
1984	4,483	353	4,130	3	38	49	263	1,025	2,924	168	13
Clay											
1983	9	1	8	0	0	0	1	2	6	0	0
1984	26	2	24	0	1	0	1	18	5	1	0
Clayton											
1983	7,755	412	7,343	3	34	188	187	2,310	4,478	526	29
1984	7,677	388	7,289	6	46	112	224	1,949	4,727	599	14
Clinch											
1983	76	2	74	0	0	1	1	34	38	2	0
1984	30	2	28	0	0	0	2	11	15	2	0

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Cobb											
1983	15,279	906	14,373	10	70	241	585	4,119	8,823	1,352	79
1984	15,124	1,022	14,102	14	95	248	665	4,129	8,566	1,337	70
Coffee											
1983	668	65	603	2	2	8	53	192	373	32	6
1984	864	106	758	3	9	13	81	209	506	41	2
Colquitt											
1983	1,011	74	937	1	3	33	37	292	594	39	12
1984	974	59	915	2	3	17	37	329	538	38	10
Columbia											
1983	966	59	907	1	7	9	42	336	505	56	10
1984	1,110	78	1,032	1	10	9	58	393	589	47	3
Cook											
1983	269	49	220	0	1	13	35	83	125	12	0
1984	318	59	259	0	5	10	44	90	155	11	3
Coweta											
1983	829	67	762	0	1	12	54	283	427	48	4
1984	952	62	890	4	2	10	46	369	467	48	6
Crawford											
1983	87	7	80	0	0	1	6	31	38	9	2
1984	96	10	86	0	0	0	10	33	41	12	0
Crisp											
1983	1,015	151	864	3	7	18	123	319	516	28	1
1984	1,192	173	1,019	1	10	17	145	327	648	41	3
Dade											
1983	162	12	150	1	1	3	7	67	51	32	0
1984	64	5	59	1	0	2	2	24	17	18	0
Dawson											
1983	96	4	92	1	0	1	2	33	53	5	1
1984	109	4	105	1	0	0	3	49	47	9	0
Decatur											
1983	706	105	601	5	3	20	77	198	363	39	1
1984	574	72	502	3	5	11	53	162	325	10	5
DeKalb											
1983	25,141	1,576	23,565	13	161	736	666	6,801	14,625	1,993	146
1984	29,154	1,825	27,329	16	194	907	708	7,207	17,413	2,632	77
Dodge											
1983	53	1	52	0	0	1	0	20	32	0	0
1984	127	8	119	0	0	2	6	36	80	3	0
Dooly											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dougherty											
1983	6,122	672	5,450	16	68	173	415	1,850	3,402	183	15
1984	5,737	686	5,051	21	74	110	481	1,923	2,918	187	23
Douglas											
1983	1,859	150	1,709	4	8	22	116	524	998	175	12
1984	1,920	133	1,787	0	18	23	92	527	1,096	151	13

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Early											
1983	259	52	207	4	4	3	41	83	116	7	1
1984	311	69	242	3	3	5	58	116	119	6	1
Echols											
1983	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1984	15	8	7	0	0	0	8	1	4	2	0
Effingham											
1983	250	13	237	0	1	0	12	96	120	17	4
1984	222	11	211	0	2	0	9	97	101	11	2
Elbert											
1983	308	38	270	0	1	6	31	106	151	9	4
1984	217	38	179	5	3	2	28	44	115	12	8
Emanuel											
1983	240	28	212	1	0	4	23	76	127	8	1
1984	338	63	275	1	3	4	55	108	152	14	1
Evans											
1983	21	2	19	0	0	0	2	8	10	1	0
1984	9	1	8	1	0	0	0	3	5	0	0
Fannin											
1983	177	9	168	1	0	2	6	75	72	15	6
1984	162	8	154	1	0	2	5	83	45	16	10
Fayette											
1983	736	26	710	0	1	7	18	219	451	34	6
1984	845	31	814	0	4	5	22	316	454	40	4
Floyd											
1983	2,845	186	2,659	4	9	43	130	835	1,615	189	20
1984	2,583	150	2,433	9	21	27	93	885	1,396	139	13
Forsyth											
1983	836	29	807	0	1	3	25	217	520	65	5
1984	771	32	739	3	2	5	22	248	421	65	5
Franklin											
1983	220	26	194	1	7	7	11	74	99	18	3
1984	141	12	129	1	1	1	9	56	62	11	0
Fulton											
1983	66,572	11,100	55,472	167	811	4,311	5,811	17,464	33,141	4,815	52
1984	66,713	12,145	54,568	152	899	4,662	6,432	15,718	33,275	5,504	71
Gilmer											
1983	119	3	116	1	0	0	2	46	58	8	4
1984	170	3	167	0	0	0	3	70	71	24	2
Glascock											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glynn											
1983	4,582	611	3,971	8	58	118	427	1,266	2,514	179	12
1984	4,805	598	4,207	3	48	85	462	1,308	2,656	224	19
Gordon											
1983	1,078	48	1,030	3	5	11	29	285	668	74	3
1984	933	61	872	3	4	7	47	280	514	71	7

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Grady											
1983	181	16	165	0	1	9	6	79	76	10	0
1984	169	23	146	2	2	7	12	74	65	7	0
Greene											
1983	326	54	272	0	3	10	41	142	121	8	1
1984	213	42	171	0	3	1	38	67	91	11	2
Gwinnett											
1983	7,437	496	6,941	4	35	85	372	2,179	4,127	602	33
1984	8,993	561	8,432	7	48	84	422	2,460	5,152	773	47
Habersham											
1983	64	3	61	0	2	0	1	19	37	4	1
1984	49	2	47	0	1	1	0	20	25	2	0
Hall											
1983	3,038	221	2,817	4	16	35	166	808	1,772	215	22
1984	2,930	243	2,687	6	23	40	174	822	1,680	162	23
Hancock											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	13	1	12	0	1	0	0	9	3	0	0
Haralson											
1983	469	36	433	0	1	6	29	154	248	30	1
1984	521	55	466	1	0	2	52	138	278	49	1
Harris											
1983	303	32	271	0	2	4	26	141	110	17	3
1984	380	39	341	2	8	2	27	151	175	12	3
Hart											
1983	138	3	135	0	0	0	3	50	74	11	0
1984	136	0	136	0	0	0	0	50	80	5	1
Heard											
1983	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	26	15	2	1
1984	66	2	64	1	0	0	1	34	20	10	0
Henry											
1983	1,044	90	954	1	12	23	54	309	560	79	6
1984	690	36	654	1	5	7	23	211	383	59	1
Houston											
1983	2,408	144	2,264	2	17	33	92	741	1,413	100	10
1984	2,949	248	2,701	11	16	57	164	973	1,602	113	13
Irwin											
1983	138	14	124	0	2	3	9	57	62	5	0
1984	184	14	170	0	2	2	10	57	108	5	0
Jackson											
1983	554	37	517	0	7	7	23	202	270	34	11
1984	544	36	508	3	11	3	19	211	248	44	5
Jasper											
1983	72	3	69	1	0	1	1	40	28	1	0
1984	61	8	53	3	2	1	2	34	13	5	1
Jeff Davis											
1983	163	18	145	0	0	4	14	41	95	7	2
1984	139	7	132	2	0	1	4	47	73	9	3

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Jefferson											
1983	280	45	235	1	5	1	38	94	126	10	5
1984	184	39	145	3	3	3	30	79	56	9	1
Jenkins											
1983	147	17	130	1	1	2	13	53	71	3	3
1984	127	9	118	0	1	1	7	45	64	7	2
Johnson											
1983	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1984	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Jones											
1983	244	10	234	1	2	1	6	122	101	9	2
1984	91	10	81	0	0	2	8	32	41	7	1
Lamar											
1983	269	38	231	0	5	7	26	58	159	10	4
1984	219	23	196	1	4	2	16	65	123	8	0
Lanier											
1983	165	22	143	1	1	2	18	52	83	7	1
1984	166	21	145	0	2	2	17	65	76	3	1
Laurens											
1983	1,237	129	1,108	2	10	16	101	378	696	33	1
1984	961	140	821	4	10	20	106	210	578	32	1
Lee											
1983	140	3	137	0	0	0	3	52	78	7	0
1984	139	7	132	0	2	1	4	48	78	6	0
Liberty											
1983	1,357	148	1,209	2	19	34	93	441	689	74	5
1984	1,440	132	1,308	0	16	17	99	472	764	65	7
Lincoln											
1983	90	3	87	0	0	0	3	49	36	2	0
1984	82	4	78	1	0	0	3	35	36	7	0
Long											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Lowndes											
1983	3,861	105	3,756	7	26	33	39	1,277	2,306	154	19
1984	4,094	63	4,031	10	44	3	6	1,190	2,677	137	27
Lumpkin											
1983	208	18	190	1	0	1	16	57	123	6	4
1984	145	13	132	1	5	0	7	49	79	4	0
Macon											
1983	275	22	253	1	0	2	19	101	148	4	0
1984	164	17	147	1	3	2	11	64	79	4	0

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Madison											
1983	194	15	179	0	1	0	14	88	78	12	1
1984	131	13	118	1	0	2	10	47	58	13	0
Marion											
1983	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McDuffie											
1983	101	11	90	0	0	2	9	42	42	6	0
1984	187	13	174	0	0	1	12	55	117	4	0
McIntosh											
1983	207	14	193	0	0	4	10	84	99	10	0
1984	208	13	195	0	0	4	9	89	98	7	1
Meriwether											
1983	333	46	287	2	5	5	34	134	132	19	2
1984	336	46	290	1	4	3	38	139	132	17	2
Miller											
1983	40	5	35	0	0	1	4	11	21	1	2
1984	101	8	93	0	1	1	6	26	59	6	2
Mitchell											
1983	598	73	525	0	3	9	61	145	355	23	2
1984	591	94	497	0	8	8	78	158	318	19	2
Monroe											
1983	504	94	410	0	12	10	72	135	244	28	3
1984	494	64	430	1	6	5	52	155	246	28	1
Montgomery											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	24	1	23	0	0	0	1	13	8	2	0
Morgan											
1983	124	8	116	0	1	2	5	64	49	3	0
1984	195	14	181	1	1	7	5	101	72	6	2
Murray											
1983	300	19	281	0	3	2	14	95	144	41	1
1984	412	26	386	1	5	0	20	152	179	52	3
Muscogee											
1983	6,940	649	6,291	10	59	248	332	1,969	3,834	440	48
1984	9,435	808	8,627	26	77	329	376	2,125	5,858	559	85
Newton											
1983	1,201	108	1,093	4	7	18	79	339	707	44	3
1984	1,139	93	1,046	5	11	12	65	378	597	54	17
Oconee											
1983	8	1	7	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0
1984	67	3	64	1	0	1	1	36	23	5	0
Oglethorpe											
1983	73	5	68	0	0	1	4	33	33	2	0
1984	152	21	131	1	0	0	20	72	53	4	2
Paulding											
1983	505	21	484	1	2	3	15	192	254	34	4
1984	517	33	484	1	7	3	22	192	238	52	2

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Peach											
1983	282	24	258	0	1	5	18	75	164	19	0
1984	499	55	444	3	4	5	43	169	254	21	0
Pickens											
1983	92	6	86	0	0	1	5	26	46	12	2
1984	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Pierce											
1983	49	10	39	0	3	0	7	9	27	3	0
1984	73	5	68	1	1	0	3	16	48	4	0
Pike											
1983	60	2	58	0	0	0	2	20	34	4	0
1984	61	3	58	0	1	0	2	26	32	0	0
Polk											
1983	589	79	510	1	3	8	67	177	283	44	6
1984	647	55	592	2	2	4	47	255	279	55	3
Pulaski											
1983	260	29	231	3	1	4	21	85	138	8	0
1984	197	39	158	3	2	1	33	63	87	7	1
Putnam											
1983	199	12	187	0	0	0	12	94	85	6	2
1984	181	15	166	0	0	1	14	78	81	4	3
Quitman											
1983	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rabun											
1983	116	2	114	0	0	0	2	56	52	6	0
1984	111	6	105	1	0	0	5	56	41	8	0
Randolph											
1983	103	16	87	0	0	1	15	31	54	2	0
1984	114	11	103	0	1	2	8	43	54	4	2
Richmond											
1983	8,939	785	8,154	18	95	332	340	2,886	4,753	484	31
1984	7,469	610	6,859	20	88	223	279	2,288	4,115	433	23
Rockdale											
1983	1,341	104	1,237	2	9	10	83	318	825	90	4
1984	1,473	110	1,363	2	7	17	84	410	827	112	14
Schley											
1983	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
1984	10	1	9	0	0	0	1	5	4	0	0
Screven											
1983	140	11	129	1	1	1	8	51	74	4	0
1984	133	3	130	0	0	1	2	47	75	7	1
Seminole											
1983	217	33	184	2	2	3	26	64	108	12	0
1984	177	27	150	0	1	1	25	47	90	13	0
Spalding											
1983	2,628	328	2,300	5	32	71	220	628	1,531	125	16
1984	2,459	243	2,216	8	36	39	160	643	1,437	119	17

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Stephens											
1983	613	40	573	3	4	9	24	231	316	24	2
1984	568	43	525	3	6	5	29	186	312	25	2
Stewart											
1983	19	2	17	0	0	1	1	8	9	0	0
1984	49	7	42	0	1	0	6	22	17	3	0
Sumter											
1983	1,126	154	972	2	11	18	123	278	658	26	10
1984	1,126	131	995	0	7	12	112	339	631	19	6
Talbot											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Taliaferro											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tattnall											
1983	89	3	86	0	0	2	1	38	43	5	0
1984	160	16	144	1	1	2	12	58	71	13	2
Taylor											
1983	77	15	62	0	1	2	12	24	34	4	0
1984	92	25	67	0	2	0	23	29	33	5	0
Telfair											
1983	65	1	64	0	0	0	1	41	21	2	0
1984	81	7	74	0	1	1	5	37	33	3	1
Terrell											
1983	244	25	219	0	3	4	18	83	121	11	4
1984	252	23	229	1	0	4	18	99	120	8	2
Thomas											
1983	1,131	125	1,006	3	6	32	84	268	688	42	8
1984	1,199	95	1,104	2	10	30	53	284	773	45	2
Tift											
1983	1,650	245	1,405	4	17	45	179	402	923	75	5
1984	1,361	174	1,187	5	9	22	138	339	779	63	6
Toombs											
1983	293	42	251	3	3	9	27	90	135	19	7
1984	329	48	281	4	6	6	32	90	168	23	0
Towns											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Treutlen											
1983	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1984	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Troup											
1983	2,186	292	1,894	7	10	23	252	337	1,487	62	8
1984	2,453	292	2,161	5	9	27	251	442	1,618	87	14
Turner											
1983	162	21	141	0	0	0	21	54	82	5	0
1984	177	32	145	0	3	4	25	29	112	4	0

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984 — Continued

County	Part 1 Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Twiggs											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union											
1983	16	3	13	2	0	0	1	2	9	2	0
1984	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	3	8	2	0
Upson											
1983	405	46	359	1	2	3	40	149	193	17	0
1984	406	64	342	4	2	6	52	127	197	15	3
Walker											
1983	1,297	60	1,237	3	5	18	34	467	698	66	6
1984	1,083	44	1,039	4	9	10	21	492	491	50	6
1983	824	49	775	0	2	10	37	290	462	20	3
1984	662	49	613	1	6	7	35	235	357	20	1
Ware											
1983	1,398	103	1,295	1	7	27	68	393	830	58	14
1984	1,588	146	1,442	10	12	19	105	498	854	79	11
Warren											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Washington											
1983	561	86	475	1	6	20	59	179	252	38	6
1984	536	82	454	4	5	2	71	197	236	18	3
Wayne											
1983	315	30	285	1	3	4	22	99	177	7	2
1984	528	41	487	1	0	3	37	169	284	27	7
Webster											
1983	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1984	12	2	10	0	1	0	1	6	4	0	0
Wheeler											
1983	9	3	6	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	0
1984	9	4	5	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	1
White											
1983	142	1	141	0	0	0	1	49	82	10	0
1984	147	3	144	0	0	1	2	49	85	10	0
Whitfield											
1983	2,152	141	2,011	4	13	42	82	532	1,289	182	8
1984	2,437	116	2,321	5	15	29	67	662	1,427	228	4
Wilcox											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	38	6	32	0	0	1	5	17	15	0	0
Wilkes											
1983	215	24	191	0	0	3	21	82	94	13	2
1984	222	26	196	2	3	0	21	81	101	12	2
Wilkinson											
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	145	21	124	2	0	0	19	54	65	5	0

Table 41

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, 1983—1984 — Continued

County	Part I Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Worth											
1983	372	19	353	0	3	4	12	139	196	14	4
1984	304	18	286	0	5	6	7	116	158	11	1
State Agency											
1983	1,290	304	986	21	65	98	120	591	273	82	40
1984	1,261	291	970	4	93	93	101	617	237	64	52

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

Profiles of the current law enforcement employee workforce are based on reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center at the end of 1984. County totals are based upon a compilation of each submitting agency's employment figures. Consistent with the treatment herein of other law enforcement data, no estimates are made if data are not received. In most counties, the primary law enforcement agencies provided information. However, reports were not received from any agencies in several counties.

COUNTY RANKINGS

For comparative purposes, a law enforcement employee rate (employees per 100,000 persons) was calculated. Fulton County topped the rankings with 411 employees per 100,00 persons, well above the state average of 249. Care should be exercised in making detailed comparisons; however, these figures may be useful in making general manpower assessments.

Note: The sworn officer totals provided in Table 42 are not equal to the totals in the Introduction to this section because they are derived from different source documents.

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1984

County	Sworn Officers		Civilian		Total		Grand Total	Employees Per 100,000 Persons
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Appling	23	2	1	4	24	6	30	182
Atkinson	9	0	6	1	15	1	16	253
Bacon	5	0	2	3	7	3	10	102
Baker	5	1	0	0	5	1	6	154
Baldwin	6	3	0	1	6	4	10	27
Banks	4	0	0	2	4	2	6	65
Barrow	33	6	1	2	34	8	42	183
Bartow	65	5	4	13	69	18	87	201
Ben Hill	23	0	11	2	34	2	36	209
Berrien	20	0	0	6	20	6	26	184
Bibb	349	34	9	49	358	83	441	285
Bleckley	14	1	0	2	14	3	17	155
Brantley	6	0	4	2	10	2	12	123
Brooks	21	0	1	5	22	5	27	170
Bryan	15	0	0	7	15	7	22	184
Bulloch	56	1	10	7	66	8	74	202
Burke	42	2	1	11	43	13	56	276
Butts	10	2	0	3	10	5	15	102
Calhoun	8	1	0	3	8	4	12	213
Camden	23	0	0	8	23	8	31	218

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1984—Continued

County	Sworn Officers		Civilian		Total		Grand	Employees Per
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	100,000 Persons
Candler	16	2	3	1	19	3	22	281
Carroll	63	5	10	16	73	21	94	156
Catoosa	15	2	1	3	16	5	21	53
Charlton	9	0	2	2	11	2	13	163
Chatham	432	60	15	71	447	131	578	275
Chattahoochee	4	0	0	4	4	4	8	36
Chattooga	21	2	1	2	22	4	26	118
Cherokee	51	8	2	13	53	21	74	121
Clarke	229	28	13	40	242	68	310	402
Clay	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	190
Clayton	289	38	6	63	295	101	396	237
Clinch	10	0	0	4	10	4	14	206
Cobb	583	48	16	142	599	190	789	240
Coffee	38	1	7	10	45	11	56	197
Colquitt	56	1	6	8	62	9	71	194
Columbia	59	7	6	7	65	14	79	161
Cook	22	1	0	3	22	4	26	186
Coweta	35	1	0	2	35	3	38	91
Crawford	7	0	2	4	9	4	13	149
Crisp	10	0	3	6	13	6	19	94
Dade	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	46
Dawson	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Decatur	36	4	3	8	39	12	51	190
DeKalb	662	94	64	190	726	284	1,010	199
Dodge	7	0	4	2	11	2	13	75
Dooly	9	0	1	2	10	2	12	107
Dougherty	194	26	6	20	200	46	246	230
Douglas	17	2	0	7	17	9	26	39
Early	19	0	5	6	24	6	30	220
Echols	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	82
Effingham	10	1	6	0	16	1	17	84
Elbert	28	0	3	3	31	3	34	176
Emanuel	34	1	2	3	36	4	40	183
Evans	5	0	0	1	5	1	6	68
Fannin	12	0	4	1	16	1	17	113
Fayette	31	2	4	7	35	9	44	103
Floyd	109	5	9	20	118	25	143	176
Forsyth	30	3	6	9	36	12	48	149
Franklin	25	3	6	1	31	4	35	222
Fulton	1,852	253	94	314	1,946	567	2,513	411
Gilmer	7	0	3	1	10	1	11	94
Glascock	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Glynn	154	9	27	34	181	43	224	393
Gordon	45	1	7	10	52	11	63	197
Grady	18	0	0	3	18	3	21	102
Greene	19	2	5	3	24	5	29	241
Gwinnett	237	21	10	66	247	87	334	153
Habersham	39	0	0	0	39	0	39	148
Hall	147	17	13	14	160	31	191	236
Hancock	11	2	0	1	11	3	14	142
Haralson	46	0	4	2	50	2	52	273
Harris	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	12

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1984—Continued

County	Sworn Officers		Civilian		Total		Grand Total	Employees Per 100,000 Persons
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Hart	21	1	8	1	29	2	31	161
Heard	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	71
Henry	66	6	2	11	68	17	85	196
Houston	67	3	3	15	70	18	88	106
Irwin	13	0	1	4	14	4	18	192
Jackson	25	1	0	5	25	6	31	116
Jasper	15	4	0	4	15	8	23	274
Jeff Davis	15	0	2	3	17	3	20	164
Jefferson	32	1	4	6	36	7	43	226
Jenkins	9	0	0	0	9	0	9	98
Johnson	6	0	0	1	6	1	7	78
Jones	16	2	0	2	16	4	20	108
Lamar	18	4	0	1	18	5	23	180
Lanier	9	0	2	2	11	2	13	222
Laurens	51	4	4	13	55	17	72	185
Lee	10	1	0	0	10	1	11	76
Liberty	31	4	3	9	34	13	47	105
Lincoln	7	0	2	2	9	2	11	155
Long	8	0	0	5	8	5	13	260
Lowndes	118	11	18	32	136	43	179	248
Lumpkin	10	0	0	4	10	4	14	123
Macon	23	2	1	9	24	11	35	239
Madison	10	0	3	2	13	2	15	78
Marion	8	0	5	0	13	0	13	240
McDuffie	9	1	0	2	9	3	12	61
McIntosh	9	1	1	1	10	2	12	144
Meriwether	30	5	6	8	36	13	49	222
Miller	13	1	2	2	15	3	18	246
Mitchell	19	2	1	3	20	5	25	113
Monroe	13	1	0	4	13	5	18	113
Montgomery	5	0	3	1	8	1	9	125
Morgan	9	1	1	4	10	5	15	122
Murray	10	1	0	3	10	4	14	63
Muscogee	371	34	48	67	419	101	520	296
Newton	66	7	3	11	69	18	87	233
Oconee	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Oglethorpe	4	0	2	1	6	1	7	75
Paulding	28	3	6	11	34	14	48	162
Peach	37	7	5	9	42	16	58	282
Pickens	14	0	4	4	18	4	22	180
Pierce	15	0	0	2	15	2	17	132
Pike	9	0	3	3	12	3	15	152
Polk	52	2	13	10	65	12	77	232
Pulaski	11	1	2	5	13	6	19	204
Putnam	19	3	7	4	26	7	33	297
Quitman	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	83
Rabun	15	1	3	0	18	1	19	173
Randolph	16	0	2	3	18	3	21	208
Richmond	189	23	21	31	210	54	264	137
Rockdale	76	8	4	17	80	25	105	228
Schley	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	84
Screven	13	1	0	1	13	2	15	102

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1984—Continued

County	Sworn Officers		Civilian		Total		Grand	Employees Per
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	100,000 Persons
Seminole	14	2	0	5	14	7	21	215
Spalding	88	10	3	19	91	29	120	237
Stephens	27	0	5	7	32	7	39	177
Stewart	15	0	2	4	17	4	21	361
Sumter	43	9	7	13	50	22	72	235
Talbot	9	2	0	0	9	2	11	165
Taliaferro	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	51
Tattnall	11	0	4	4	15	4	19	99
Taylor	11	2	3	1	14	3	17	212
Telfair	14	2	0	1	14	3	17	146
Terrell	19	2	16	7	35	9	44	353
Thomas	61	4	6	13	67	17	84	211
Tift	53	2	9	15	62	17	79	226
Toombs	39	3	1	2	40	5	45	189
Towns	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	34
Treutlen	4	0	1	1	5	1	6	96
Troup	94	12	9	21	103	33	136	261
Turner	14	2	4	3	18	5	23	232
Twiggs	9	0	0	3	9	3	12	121
Union	6	0	3	1	9	1	10	98
Upson	43	5	0	1	43	6	49	184
Walker	65	3	6	16	71	19	90	156
Walton	28	1	3	5	31	6	37	108
Ware	61	3	9	21	70	24	94	244
Warren	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	104
Washington	38	4	5	6	43	10	53	270
Wayne	18	1	0	0	18	1	19	87
Webster	3	0	2	0	5	0	5	209
Wheeler	5	0	1	1	6	1	7	130
White	10	0	4	2	14	2	16	148
Whitfield	88	2	21	21	109	23	132	191
Wilcox	7	0	0	3	7	3	10	126
Wilkes	8	0	2	0	10	0	10	88
Wilkinson	15	0	3	5	18	5	23	211
Worth	17	2	4	4	21	6	27	140
State Agency	1,047	13	325	592	1,372	605	1,977	
Total	10,150	941	1,082	2,395	11,232	3,336	14,568	249

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget
Note: NR represents those counties that did not report.

Table 43

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1984

County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons	County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Person	County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Fulton	411	DeKalb	199	Morgan	122
Clarke	402	Coffee	197	Cherokee	121
Glynn	393	Gordon	197	Twiggs	121
Stewart	361	Henry	196	Chattooga	118
Terrell	353	Colquitt	194	Jackson	116
Putnam	297	Irwin	192	Fannin	113
Muscogee	296	Whitfield	191	Mitchell	113
Bibb	285	Clay	190	Monroe	113
Peach	282	Decatur	190	Jones	108
Candler	281	Toombs	189	Walton	108
Burke	276	Cook	186	Dooly	107
Chatham	275	Laurens	185	Houston	106
Jasper	274	Berrien	184	Liberty	105
Haralson	273	Bryan	184	Warren	104
Washington	270	Upson	184	Fayette	103
Troup	261	Barrow	183	Bacon	102
Long	260	Emanuel	183	Butts	102
Atkinson	253	Appling	182	Grady	102
Lowndes	248	Lamar	180	Screven	102
Miller	246	Pickens	180	Tattnall	99
Ware	244	Stephens	177	Jenkins	98
Greene	241	Elbert	176	Union	98
Cobb	240	Floyd	176	Treutlen	96
Marion	240	Rabun	173	Crisp	94
Macon	239	Brooks	170	Gilmer	94
Clayton	237	Talbot	165	Coweta	91
Spalding	237	Jeff Davis	164	Wilkes	88
Hall	236	Charlton	163	Wayne	87
Sumter	235	Paulding	162	Effingham	84
Newton	233	Columbia	161	Schley	84
Polk	232	Hart	161	Quitman	83
Turner	232	Carroll	156	Echols	82
Dougherty	230	Walker	156	Johnson	78
Rockdale	228	Bleckley	155	Madison	78
Jefferson	226	Lincoln	155	Lee	76
Tift	226	Baker	154	Dodge	75
Franklin	222	Gwinnett	153	Oglethorpe	75
Lanier	222	Pike	152	Heard	71
Meriwether	222	Crawford	149	Evans	68
Early	220	Forsyth	149	Banks	65
Camden	218	Habersham	148	Murray	63
Seminole	215	White	148	McDuffie	61
Calhoun	213	Telfair	146	Catoosa	53
Taylor	212	McIntosh	144	Taliaferro	51
Thomas	211	Hancock	142	Dade	46
Wilkinson	211	Worth	140	Douglas	39
Ben Hill	209	Richmond	137	Chattahoochee	36
Webster	209	Pierce	132	Towns	34
Randolph	208	Wheeler	130	Baldwin	27
Clinch	206	Wilcox	126	Harris	12
Pulaski	204	Montgomery	125	Dawson	NR
Bulloch	202	Brantley	123	Glascock	NR
Bartow	201	Lumpkin	123	Oconee	NR

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates; Georgia Crime Information Center
Note: 'NR' Indicates No Reports Submitted.

OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

Statistics compiled in Table 44 are taken from information reported to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

The most serious assaults committed against officers resulted in 16 deaths over the five year period 1980—1984. The five year trend from 1980—1984 indicates a decline in the first three years; however, 1984 represents a tremendous increase over 1982—1983.

Yearly changes in the total number of officers assaulted show an increase from 1980 through 1982. This increase is more evident when types of activities are examined. Traffic Pursuits and Other Stops along with All Others are the only types of activity that show a decrease.

Another area of interest is the type of weapon used during assaults. In contrast to the weapon types most frequently used in the commission of aggravated assaults (cutting tools, firearms, other weapons Figure 6B), officers are most frequently assaulted by hands, fists or feet.

When considering the total number of assaults against law enforcement officers each year, an increase in the number of personal injuries received is evident, with the most injuries received during the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

Table 44

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED, 1980—1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total number of officers killed	**7**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**5**
Officers assaulted					
Type of activity					
Attempting other arrests	431	452	464	344	351
Responding to disturbance calls	217	226	220	189	213
Traffic pursuits and other stops	94	106	82	123	68
Handling, transporting and custody	152	137	108	93	144
All others	215	311	407	340	325
Yearly total	1,109	1,232	1,281	1,089	1,101
Type of weapon					
Firearm	96	75	89	72	77
Knife or cutting instrument	46	29	29	21	33
Other dangerous weapons	110	101	90	81	72
Hands, fist or feet	857	1,027	1,073	915	919
Yearly total	1,109	1,232	1,281	1,089	1,101
Injury					
Officers with personal injuries	307	374	351	275	332
Officers without personal injuries	802	858	930	814	769
Yearly total	1,109	1,232	1,281	1,089	1,101
Type of assignment					
Alone	401	473	484	459	479
Assisted	708	759	797	630	622
Yearly total	1,109	1,232	1,281	1,089	1,101
Time of assaults					
Daytime (6:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.)	355	368	382	326	329
Nighttime (6:00 p.m.—6:00 a.m.)	754	864	899	763	772
Yearly total	1,109	1,232	1,281	1,089	1,101
Total number cleared	1,024	1,184	1,255	1,050	1,051

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 23A

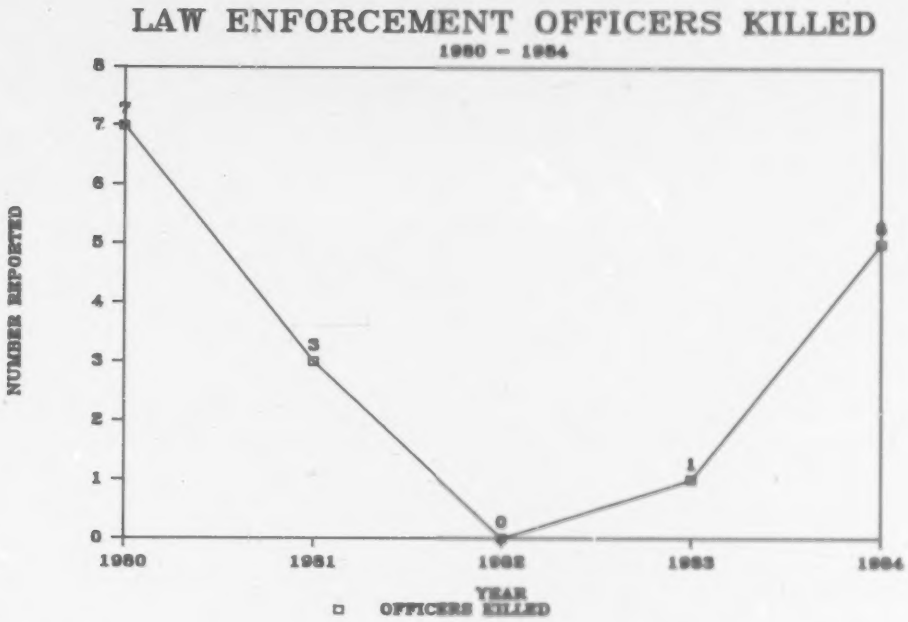
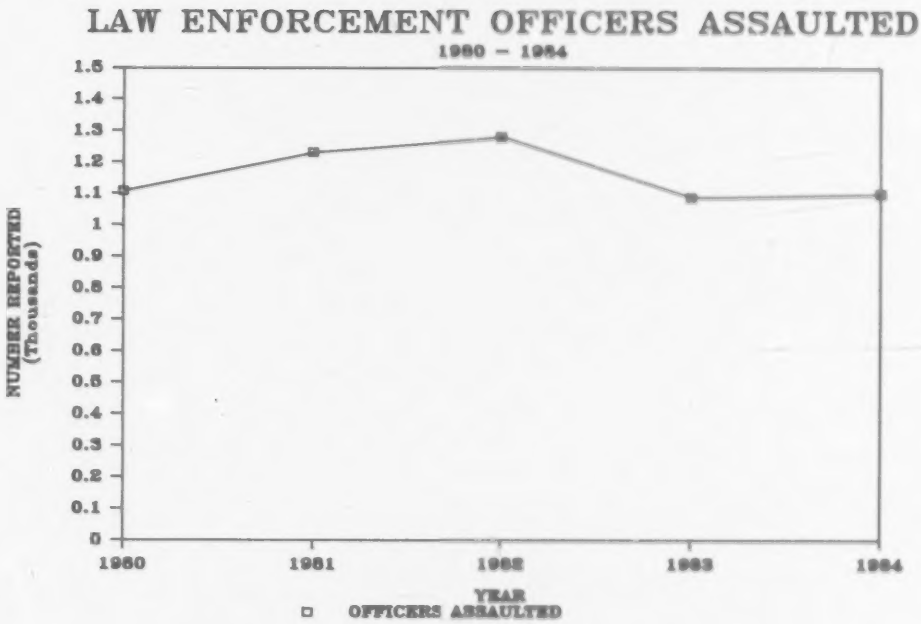


Figure 23B



TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Profile of DUI

DUI (Driving Under the Influence of drugs or alcohol) has been a problem of major proportions. Recently, however, public outcry over the death and destruction caused by this crime has resulted in increased law enforcement attention.

Table 45 indicates the five year trend for DUI arrest rates in each county, as well as the percentage changes from 1980 to 1984, and the arrest rate for 1984. The figures indicate a steady increase over the five year period (19.6% statewide), with many individual counties registering much higher increases. Much of this change is undoubtedly the direct result of intensive law enforcement efforts (special DUI Task Forces) to arrest drunk drivers.

County rankings by arrest rates per 100,000 persons (Table 46) indicate the importance of population as a factor. Many highly populated counties with high arrest numbers for DUI are not in the top group because of their population totals. Less populated counties, however, with aggressive DUI programs rank high in the arrest rate table.

Arrests for DUI of persons within specific age groups are also important considerations. Table 47 provides population estimates of specific age groups. Because the legal drinking age in Georgia was 19 in 1984, one of the major break points in the Table is the group above and below age 19. Of the age groups indicated, persons aged 20-24 have the highest arrest rate for DUI in every year for which population estimates are available.

Of interest is the fact that only one group experienced a major decline at any point in the five year period (Note: The smaller numbers of the 0-14 group were not included). In 1984, the 15 to 19 age group experienced a 21.2% decline (8,605 to 6,784 arrests). Equally important is the fact that the rate also declined indicating that this change is not solely the result of a population change. The raising of the drinking age from 18 to 19 is one possible factor influencing the change. The drinking age will be changed by law to 20 in 1985 and to 21 in 1986. This will be a major point of interest in determining its influence in the following years.

Table 45

REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY 1980—1984

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	% Change 80—84	Rate/100,000 1984
Appling	0	12	190	148	112	—	679.4
Atkinson	1	1	32	114	126	12500.0%	1993.4
Bacon	139	105	110	78	16	−88.5%	163.1
Baker	80	82	18	3	12	−85.0%	307.4
Baldwin	457	391	608	709	661	44.6%	1770.6
Banks	27	39	22	34	48	77.8%	519.8
Barrow	437	484	470	390	497	13.7%	2163.6
Bartow	626	678	603	467	511	−18.4%	1183.0
Ben Hill	120	166	135	196	227	89.2%	1318.7
Berrien	328	609	564	415	294	−10.4%	2079.5
Bibb	924	854	1,220	2,195	2,389	158.5%	1542.1
Bleckley	87	76	53	109	82	−5.7%	748.9
Brantley	87	9	11	20	166	90.8%	1699.6
Brooks	61	154	99	94	75	23.0%	471.3
Bryan	169	136	105	119	191	13.0%	1597.9
Bulloch	554	696	724	699	508	−8.3%	1388.6
Burke	166	332	194	254	225	35.5%	1107.0
Butts	106	146	199	230	317	199.1%	2151.9
Calhoun	43	75	24	19	18	−58.1%	320.2
Camden	491	777	749	890	763	55.4%	5355.5
Candler	96	24	66	130	59	−38.5%	754.1
Carroll	1,216	1,565	1,897	1,422	1,311	7.8%	2174.7
Catoosa	727	729	883	630	218	−70.0%	550.6
Charlton	64	118	51	59	27	−57.8%	338.5
Chatham	2,400	2,424	2,899	2,802	2,057	−14.3%	980.0
Chattahoochee	0	0	0	0	19	—	84.6
Chattooga	462	429	300	338	378	−18.2%	1712.0
Cherokee	485	622	1,027	1,213	952	96.3%	1552.5

Table 45

REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY—Continued
1980—1984

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	% Change 80—84	Rate/100,000 1984
Clarke	586	914	1,064	1,712	1,619	176.3%	2098.7
Clay	51	59	50	15	19	−62.7%	515.5
Clayton	1,038	1,162	1,381	2,051	3,523	239.4%	2110.7
Clinch	62	81	37	54	26	−58.1%	383.4
Cobb	3,829	4,710	5,688	6,969	6,904	80.3%	2100.0
Coffee	273	272	217	200	326	19.4%	1149.7
Colquitt	214	219	189	214	233	8.9%	637.4
Columbia	263	301	248	190	213	−19.0%	435.4
Cook	466	384	394	267	330	−29.2%	2365.8
Coweta	421	342	383	548	634	50.6%	1514.9
Crawford	18	46	30	95	95	427.8%	1086.1
Crisp	177	176	235	227	275	55.4%	1355.1
Dade	56	111	91	127	58	3.6%	447.2
Dawson	91	57	59	77	107	17.6%	2072.8
Decatur	539	522	471	468	492	−8.7%	1835.1
DeKalb	7,231	5,896	6,206	5,787	4,676	−35.3%	922.9
Dodge	115	133	108	78	69	−40.0%	397.7
Dooly	66	66	32	14	4	−93.9%	35.7
Dougherty	1,085	1,355	1,981	2,242	2,061	90.0%	1929.7
Douglas	577	702	846	941	1,321	128.9%	1991.3
Early	84	90	76	68	62	−26.2%	455.4
Echols	1	1	1	0	3	200.0%	123.6
Effingham	185	225	231	194	161	−13.0%	795.6
Elbert	106	134	114	128	312	194.3%	1613.4
Emanuel	131	129	107	64	56	−57.3%	256.8
Evans	381	267	84	35	20	−94.8%	227.3
Fannin	226	212	207	200	221	−2.2%	1467.7
Fayette	577	749	775	651	473	−18.0%	1112.0
Floyd	1,331	1,217	1,472	1,729	1,517	14.0%	1867.8
Forsyth	336	416	433	442	673	100.3%	2082.4
Franklin	210	171	121	174	199	−5.2%	1260.4
Fulton	8,929	9,926	10,673	8,843	10,362	16.0%	1696.7
Gilmer	264	349	198	155	125	−52.7%	1063.3
Glascock	0	0	0	0	0	—	0.0
Glynn	794	913	932	854	1,204	51.6%	2113.2
Gordon	689	840	978	642	639	−7.3%	1994.9
Grady	447	300	176	213	176	−60.6%	852.3
Greene	152	446	217	294	234	53.9%	1947.9
Gwinnett	1,556	2,164	2,278	2,923	2,804	80.2%	1282.7
Habersham	166	181	248	364	373	124.7%	1419.3
Hall	1,155	1,788	1,544	1,561	1,575	36.4%	1949.8
Hancock	0	0	0	0	85	—	860.4
Haralson	261	266	170	280	250	−4.2%	1313.7
Harris	93	85	96	72	171	83.9%	997.0
Hart	167	60	45	49	60	−64.1%	311.2
Heard	71	159	97	116	65	−8.5%	929.0
Henry	613	554	603	678	537	−12.4%	1241.4
Houston	1,453	1,164	936	1,251	1,457	0.3%	1753.7
Irwin	81	89	108	89	119	46.9%	1272.3
Jackson	307	356	293	358	421	37.1%	1577.3
Jasper	69	77	115	177	102	47.8%	1216.9
Jeff Davis	173	127	83	97	193	11.6%	1586.4

Table 45

REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY—Continued
1980—1984

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	% Change 80—84	Rate/100,000 1984
Jefferson	276	432	655	398	396	43.5%	2084.5
Jenkins	34	25	79	70	30	−11.8%	326.8
Johnson	0	0	0	0	1	—	11.1
Jones	113	149	165	215	119	5.3%	644.5
Lamar	209	224	266	182	208	−0.5%	1630.7
Lanier	21	126	125	114	97	361.9%	1654.2
Laurens	367	374	357	288	265	−27.8%	681.9
Lee	50	65	56	113	145	190.0%	1003.3
Liberty	859	1,507	976	987	776	−9.7%	1726.0
Lincoln	2	18	0	20	35	1650.0%	494.6
Long	2	2	1	0	4	100.0%	80.1
Lowndes	796	599	686	694	658	−17.3%	911.2
Lumpkin	142	113	127	152	172	21.1%	1515.8
Macon	36	17	34	113	43	19.4%	293.8
Madison	5	200	190	268	232	4540.0%	1203.3
Marion	5	0	0	0	0	−100.0%	0.0
McDuffie	212	231	151	135	70	−67.0%	354.8
McIntosh	167	422	282	275	200	19.8%	2394.1
Meriwether	189	300	261	388	363	92.1%	1646.9
Miller	29	15	2	24	99	241.4%	1353.6
Mitchell	117	84	75	192	106	−9.4%	477.5
Monroe	456	603	560	529	323	−29.2%	2019.1
Montgomery	0	0	0	1	19	—	264.3
Morgan	51	62	71	44	106	107.8%	861.5
Murray	477	544	694	630	471	−1.3%	2113.7
Muscogee	1,849	2,286	2,580	2,851	1,581	−14.5%	899.7
Newton	429	357	416	500	549	28.0%	1467.5
Oconee	0	0	43	42	55	—	375.9
Oglethorpe	0	0	172	98	37	—	394.2
Paulding	380	408	406	261	268	−29.5%	905.4
Peach	304	260	418	218	251	−17.4%	1220.8
Pickens	61	72	174	151	19	−68.9%	155.2
Pierce	81	175	210	160	129	59.3%	1003.2
Pike	186	201	209	189	123	−33.9%	1249.4
Polk	548	566	661	236	368	−32.8%	1108.7
Pulaski	150	238	225	344	196	30.7%	2107.5
Putnam	14	1	0	3	26	85.7%	234.2
Quitman	0	1	2	4	5	—	206.4
Rabun	52	16	66	91	102	96.2%	927.4
Randolph	24	38	56	93	46	91.7%	456.5
Richmond	2,055	1,652	1,848	2,779	1,496	−27.2%	778.6
Rockdale	897	1,445	1,388	1,799	1,979	120.6%	4306.6
Schley	20	29	15	13	19	−5.0%	530.6
Screven	93	151	114	117	71	−23.7%	480.6
Seminole	141	274	192	233	202	43.3%	2068.6
Spalding	744	901	779	613	519	−30.2%	1023.3
Stephens	97	179	194	273	325	235.1%	1472.2
Stewart	5	0	0	3	14	180.0%	240.6
Sumter	145	82	126	153	167	15.2%	545.7
Talbot	33	45	3	0	0	−100.0%	0.0
Taliaferro	0	0	0	0	0	—	0.0
Tattnall	47	30	78	230	240	410.6%	1247.1

Table 45

REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY COUNTY—Continued
1980—1984

County	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	% Change 80—84	Rate/100,000 1984
Taylor	114	160	167	90	154	35.1%	1921.6
Telfair	229	111	173	133	146	−36.2%	1257.9
Terrell	89	52	60	37	38	−57.3%	304.6
Thomas	339	426	444	385	333	−1.8%	836.3
Tift	712	611	540	538	711	−0.1%	2036.1
Toombs	702	1,004	1,072	881	782	11.4%	3277.2
Towns	1	0	0	9	0	−100.0%	0.0
Treutlen	0	0	0	0	1	—	16.0
Troup	1,553	1,607	1,478	1,422	1,138	−26.7%	2187.4
Turner	226	254	211	182	268	18.6%	2709.0
Twiggs	1	0	0	0	0	−100.0%	0.0
Union	25	74	116	97	77	208.0%	757.3
Upson	313	368	334	362	397	26.8%	1492.0
Walker	371	398	337	492	359	−3.2%	621.0
Walton	462	478	438	604	785	69.9%	2286.3
Ware	371	568	979	863	814	119.4%	2113.7
Warren	0	1	0	1	5	—	74.5
Washington	152	262	164	134	156	2.6%	794.6
Wayne	215	276	337	281	262	21.9%	1200.3
Webster	0	1	0	0	0	—	0.0
Wheeler	77	97	63	54	38	−50.6%	705.1
White	162	236	337	307	248	53.1%	2297.6
Whitfield	534	623	553	603	343	−35.8%	497.3
Wilcox	16	6	0	1	2	−87.5%	25.1
Wilkes	74	139	177	174	208	181.1%	1834.1
Wilkinson	27	0	34	0	44	63.0%	404.6
Worth	150	207	217	237	193	28.7%	997.4
State Agency	183	274	293	625	917	401.1%	
Totals	68,587	76,448	81,086	84,552	82,037	19.6%	1400.5

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 46

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY DUI ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1984

County	DUI Arrests per 100,000 Persons	County	DUI Arrests per 100,000 Persons	County	DUI Arrests per 100,000 Persons
Camden	5355.5	Upson	1492.0	Jones	644.5
Rockdale	4306.6	Stephens	1472.2	Colquitt	637.4
Toombs	3277.2	Fannin	1467.7	Walker	621.0
Turner	2709.0	Newton	1467.5	Catoosa	550.6
McIntosh	2394.1	Haberhsam	1419.3	Sumter	545.7
Cook	2365.8	Bulloch	1388.6	Schley	530.6
White	2297.6	Crisp	1355.1	Banks	519.8
Walton	2286.3	Miller	1353.6	Clay	515.5
Troup	2187.4	Ben Hill	1318.7	Whitfield	497.3
Carroll	2174.7	Haralson	1313.7	Lincoln	494.6
Barrow	2163.6	Gwinnett	1282.7	Screven	480.6
Butts	2151.9	Irwin	1272.3	Mitchell	477.6
Murray	2113.7	Franklin	1260.4	Brooks	471.3
Ware	2113.7	Telfair	1257.9	Randolph	456.5
Glynn	2113.2	Pike	1249.4	Early	455.4
Clayton	2110.7	Tattnall	1247.1	Dade	447.2
Pulaski	2107.5	Henry	1241.4	Columbia	435.4
Cobb	2100.0	Peach	1220.8	Wilkinson	404.6
Clarke	2098.7	Jasper	1216.9	Dodge	397.7
Jefferson	2084.5	Madison	1203.3	Oglethorpe	394.2
Forsyth	2082.4	Wayne	1200.3	Clinch	383.4
Berrien	2079.5	Bartow	1183.0	Oconee	375.9
Dawson	2072.8	Coffee	1149.7	McDuffie	354.8
Seminole	2068.6	Fayette	1112.0	Charlton	338.5
Tift	2036.1	Polk	1108.7	Jenkins	326.8
Monroe	2019.1	Burke	1107.0	Calhoun	320.2
Gordon	1994.9	Crawford	1086.1	Hart	311.2
Atkinson	1993.4	Gilmer	1063.3	Baker	307.4
Douglas	1991.3	Spalding	1023.3	Terrell	304.6
Hall	1949.8	Lee	1003.3	Macon	293.8
Greene	1947.9	Pierce	1003.2	Montgomery	264.3
Dougherty	1929.7	Worth	997.4	Emanuel	256.8
Taylor	1921.6	Harris	997.0	Stewart	240.6
Floyd	1867.8	Chatham	980.0	Putnam	234.2
Decatur	1835.1	Heard	929.0	Evans	227.3
Wilkes	1834.1	Rabun	927.4	Quitman	206.4
Baldwin	1770.6	DeKalb	922.9	Bacon	163.1
Houston	1753.7	Lowndes	911.2	Pickens	155.2
Liberty	1726.0	Paulding	905.4	Echols	123.6
Chattooga	1712.0	Muscogee	899.7	Chattahoochee	84.6
Brantley	1699.6	Morgan	861.5	Long	80.1
Fulton	1696.7	Hancock	860.4	Warren	74.5
Lanier	1654.2	Grady	852.3	Dooly	35.7
Meriwether	1646.9	Thomas	836.3	Wilcox	25.1
Lamar	1630.7	Effingham	795.6	Treutlen	16.0
Elbert	1613.4	Washington	794.6	Johnson	11.1
Bryan	1597.9	Richmond	778.6	Glascock	0.0
Jeff Davis	1586.4	Union	757.3	Marion	0.0
Jackson	1577.3	Candler	754.1	Talbot	0.0
Cherokee	1552.5	Bleckley	748.9	Taliaferro	0.0
Bibb	1542.1	Wheeler	705.1	Towns	0.0
Lumpkin	1515.8	Laurens	681.9	Twiggs	0.0
Coweta	1514.9	Appling	679.4	Webster	0.0

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates;
Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 47

REPORTED DUI ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS
1980 — 1984

Age Group	1980	RATE	1981	RATE	1982	RATE	1983	RATE	1984	RATE
0-14	79	6	35	3	24	2	42	3	79	6
15-19	7,961	1,500	8,148	1,542	8,605	1,636	8,217	1,569	6,784	1,301
20-24	15,395	2,983	17,746	3,443	18,966	3,685	20,737	4,034	19,401	3,780
25-29	11,907	2,474	13,657	2,790	14,299	2,872	16,895	3,339	16,563	3,220
30-34	8,993	2,004	10,743	2,329	10,815	2,284	12,421	2,556	12,321	2,472
35-39	7,026	1,972	7,703	2,073	7,704	1,992	9,055	2,252	8,986	2,153
0-19	8,040	432	8,183	437	8,629	458	8,259	435	6,863	359
20+	57,342	1,592	64,433	1,747	65,320	1,730	73,895	1,914	75,174	1,904

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates, Georgia Crime Information Center

NOTE: Due To Reporting Procedures In 1980-84, Demographic Data For DUI Arrests are Not Available From All Reporting Agencies, Therefore, The Totals Will Not Equal The Totals Found In Table 45

Figure 24A

DUI ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP, 1980 (%)

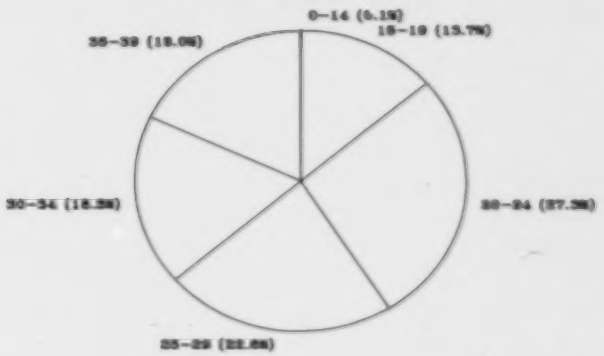
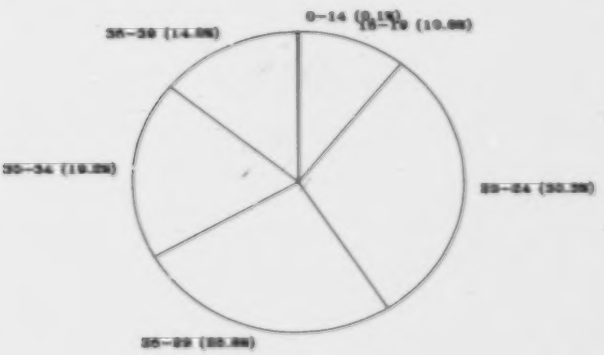


Figure 24B

DUI ARRESTS BY AGE GROUP, 1984 (%)



PROFILE OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Data on traffic fatalities are available from the Georgia Department of Public Safety Accident Reporting data base. The figures on traffic deaths in Georgia indicate a great deal of variance from 1973 to 1984. Traffic deaths peaked in 1973 with 1,912 persons dying on the road and then dropped to its lowest point in 1982 with 1,229.

The variance in traffic deaths can be attributed to two main factors: The 55 mph speed limit and the number of miles traveled per year. The 55 mph speed limit became effective in 1974. Traffic deaths in that year declined 30.5%. Certainly another critical factor was the oil embargo which forced many travelers to reduce their miles driven in 1974 (3.4%). Though the mileage increased to a record 43.2 billion miles in 1978, traffic fatalities never reached the number of 1973. (See Figure 25 and 26)

In addition to the 55 mph speed limit, certain other factors should be considered such as safer driving, increased use of seat belts, and safer automobiles. All of these factors are helping to bring down the death rate per 100 million miles. (See Figure 27)

Of critical importance to many citizens is the effect alcohol use has on traffic fatalities. Tables 48, 49, 50 and 51 provide data on several important considerations. These are fatal accidents and actual fatalities caused by DUI (Blood Alcohol Content of .10 or greater) along with fatal accidents and fatalities where alcohol was a factor but not a legal DUI (Blood Alcohol Content of .01-09).

Data are also provided on fatalities by month, location and type (Table 51) along with the holiday traffic deaths in 1983 and 1984. Holiday traffic deaths normally account for a large number of deaths on the roads. The 1984 figures indicate increases on major holidays except for the Fourth of July holiday which fell in the middle of the week.

Figure 25

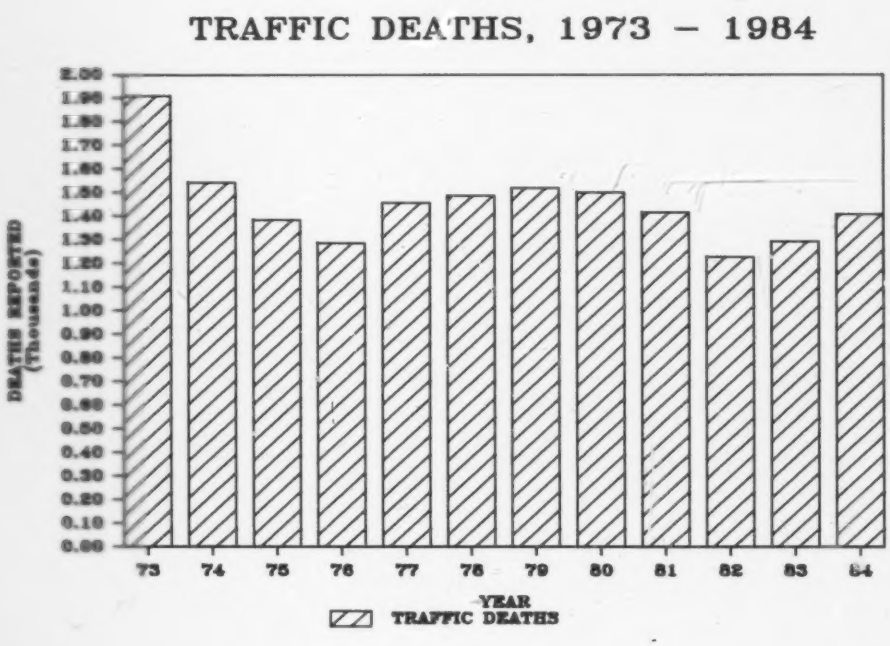


Figure 26

ANNUAL MILES TRAVELED

IN BILLIONS, 1973 – 1984

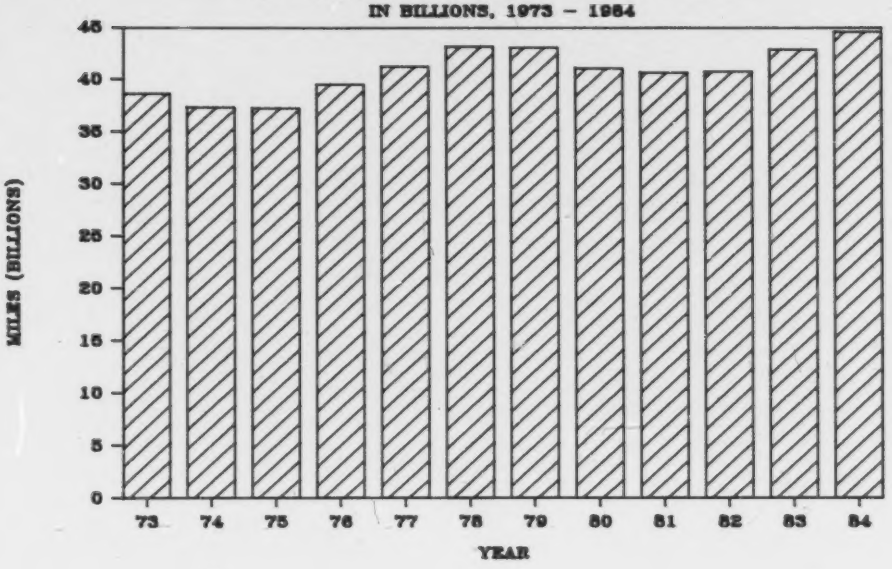


Figure 27

DEATH RATE PER 100 MILLION

MILES TRAVELED, 1973 – 1984

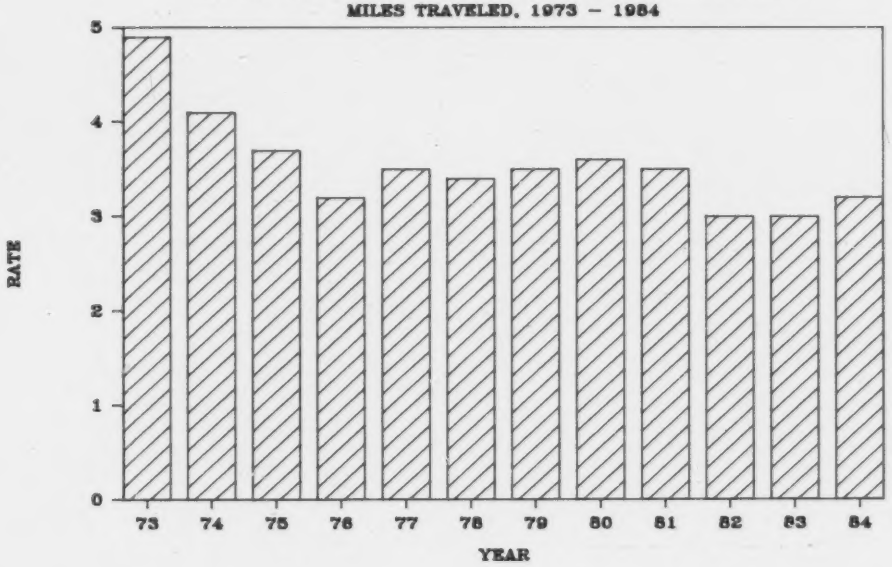


Table 48

FATAL ACCIDENTS* INVOLVING DUI, 1980 — 1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Fatal Accidents	1,348	1,256	1,097	1,157	1,260
DUI Related Fatal Accidents	377	422	402	399	452
% of Fatal Accidents — DUI Related	28.0%	33.6%	36.6%	34.5%	35.9%

*Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.
Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

Table 49

FATALITIES* INVOLVING DUI, 1980 — 1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Fatalities	1,508	1,418	1,229	1,296	1,410
DUI Related Fatalities	426	472	463	454	515
% of Fatalities — DUI Related	28.2%	33.3%	37.7%	35.0%	36.5%

*The actual number of persons killed in accidents involving the driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.
Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

Table 50

ALCOHOL RELATED* FATAL ACCIDENTS, 1980 — 1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Fatal Accidents	1,348	1,256	1,097	1,157	**
Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents	115	120	118	123	**
% of Fatal Accidents — Alcohol Related	8.5%	9.6%	10.8%	10.6%	**

*Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .01-09.
**1984 data unavailable.
Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

Table 51

ALCOHOL RELATED* FATALITIES, 1980 — 1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Fatalities	1,508	1,418	1,229	1,296	**
Alcohol Related Fatal Accidents	139	142	137	140	**
% of Fatalities — Alcohol Related	9.2%	10.0%	11.1%	10.8%	**

*Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .01-09.
**1984 data unavailable.
Source: Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

Table 52

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH, LOCATION, & TYPE

1983 — 1984

Month	Rural		Urban		Total		Pedestrian		Motorcycle		Other Vehicles		Total	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
January	55	63	27	19	82	82	10	14	1	1	62	67	73	82
February	76	69	21	19	97	88	13	13	3	4	81	71	97	88
March	76	90	21	24	97	114	14	15	3	6	80	93	97	114
April	64	82	28	24	92	106	13	22	4	11	75	73	92	106
May	95	119	23	25	118	144	20	16	8	12	90	116	118	144
June	75	101	25	19	100	120	6	15	10	11	84	94	100	120
July	100	118	24	31	124	149	18	22	7	10	99	117	124	149
August	100	78	29	24	129	102	15	17	10	4	104	81	129	102
September	95	93	19	26	114	119	21	12	14	7	79	100	114	119
October	81	105	44	36	125	141	21	16	8	9	96	116	125	141
November	74	97	26	19	100	116	23	15	8	1	69	100	100	116
December	100	98	18	31	118	129	20	17	2	4	96	108	118	129
Total	991	1,113	305	297	1,296	1,410	194	194	78	80	1,015	1,136	1,287	1,410

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 53

HOLIDAY TRAFFIC TOLL, 1983 — 1984

Holiday	Accidents		Injuries		Fatalities		Hours	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Memorial Day	1,156	1,507	427	570	15	18	78	78
Fourth of July	1,033	438	432	172	15	2	78	30
Labor Day	1,245	1,174	432	480	17	18	78	78
Thanksgiving	1,816	1,672	564	573	14	17	102	102
Christmas	1,067	1,811	345	629	9	29	78	102
New Years	841	1,438	312	540	6	14	78	102
Total	7,158	8,040	2,512	2,964	76	98	492	492

1983 — One fatality every 6.5 holiday hours
1984 — One fatality every 5.0 holiday hours
Source: Department of Public Safety

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation was created in 1937. The initial charter authorized the establishment of a State Bureau of Identification to maintain fingerprint and criminal history information and the employment of individuals trained as criminal investigators to assist local law enforcement officers throughout the State. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation is designed to provide a wide variety of law enforcement services on a statewide basis, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing crime patterns and needs of the law enforcement community within this State and neighboring states.

The GBI has four operating divisions:

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISON

This Division is charged with conducting investigations upon request of Superior Court Judges, District Attorneys, Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, or at the direction of the Governor into violations of State laws. The Division is heavily involved in the investigation of drug traffic and organized crime, as well as working with local law enforcement in the investigation of traditional crimes, such as robbery, burglary, homicide, etc. The Division is headed by a Deputy Director and is divided into two main sections; Special Operations, consisting of special squads based primarily in Atlanta, and Field Operations, consisting of thirteen (13) regional offices.

G.C.I.C.

The Georgia Crime Information Center is a computerized repository of criminal history information. Also operated is a statewide communications network used by all law enforcement in the State. A standard reporting system has been initiated in the State of Georgia and all criminal investigations and reported crimes are forwarded to the Georgia Crime Information Center for processing and storage. GCIC is the interface with the National Crime Information Center. GCIC provides the ability for law enforcement agencies to check for criminal histories on suspects, check for stolen items, such as guns, equipment, motor vehicles, etc., and transmit lookouts and messages from agency to agency or to all agencies in a rapid manner. GCIC is presently using the systems which have heretofore been repositories of historical data to assist in ongoing criminal investigations by developing suspects through computer programs. This is proving successful, and we're optimistic for further improvements with this capability.

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

The State Crime Laboratory is the only crime laboratory in the State. The Crime Lab furnishes forensic support for all law enforcement agencies, including drug identification, firearm identification, criminalistics, toxicology, etc. The State Crime Laboratory has five (5) branch laboratories in Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Savannah, and Moultrie. The Crime Laboratory also houses the Chief Medical Examiner for the State. All post mortem examinations of persons who die outside a physician's care are supervised and processed through the State Crime Laboratory.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division furnishes financial, logistic and personnel support services for the entire Bureau.

Table 54

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
PRODUCTIVITY DATA — 1984

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION	
Criminal Investigations	7,636
Assistance Rendered Cases	4,486
Total Cases	12,122
Polygraph Examinations Conducted	3,229
Felony Arrests	5,939
Value of Stolen Property Recovered	$6,728,331

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER	
Audits Completed	165
Fingerprint Cards Processed	263,752
Fingerprints Identified	101,449
Individuals Added to Master File	64,456
Criminal History Records Disseminated	116,942
Computerized Investigative Support:	
Cases Completed	87
Reports Generated	583
Statistical Assistance Projects:	
Projects Completed	258
Reports Generated	912
Training Hours Presented	732
Personnel Trained	2,228
Technical Assistance Projects	5,766
UCR Reports Processed	1,370,218
CJIS Network Messages	39,726,250

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES	
Number of Cases:	
Atlanta	35,340
Savannah	5,647
Columbus	4,077
Augusta	3,850
Moultrie	4,767
Macon	4,525
Total	58,206
Court Appearances	1,202
Crime Scene Processed	208
Types of Cases:	
Pathology	539
Handwriting	2,551
Criminalistics	5,422
Serology	2,623
Drug ID	17,807
Toxicology	6,552
Latent Prints	3,372
Implied Consent	15,278
Non-Lab	4,062

Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation

II COURTS

INTRODUCTION

The judicial powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in seven classes of courts: magistrate, probate, juvenile, state, superior, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The magistrate, probate, juvenile and state courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. Additionally, the Constitution provides that the General Assembly may establish or authorize the establishment of municipal courts which have jurisdiction over ordinance violation and such other jurisdiction as may be provided by law. All the courts of the state comprise a unified judicial system.

Superior Courts

The superior court is Georgia's court of general jurisdiction, having exclusive jurisdiction over felony cases and cases involving divorce, equity and questions of land title. With the exception of certain probate and juvenile matters, the superior courts exercise concurrent jurisdiction over other cases with the limited jurisdiction courts located in the same county or circuit. Each of the state's 159 counties has a superior court, such courts being organized by judicial circuits or groups of counties. As of June 30, 1984, there were 123 superior court judges serving in 45 circuits. The 45 circuits are divided into ten Administrative Districts, with an Administrative Judge and Court Administrator for each of them. Prosecution of cases before a superior court is conducted by a District Attorney who is elected on a judicial circuit basis.

State Courts

State courts exercise jurisdiction over trials of misdemeanor criminal cases and have general civil jurisdiction over the trial of all general civil actions, regardless of the amount claimed, unless exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the superior courts. The state courts' jurisdiction also includes hearing applications for and issuing search and arrest warrants, holding courts of inquiry and punishing contempts by fine and/or imprisonment. At the end of Fiscal Year 1984, 62 state courts operated in 63 counties (Cherokee and Forsyth counties are served by one court). Of the 79 judges presiding, 32 were full time state court judges and 47 served part time. Prosecution of cases before a state court is conducted by a Solicitor who is elected on a county basis.

Probate Courts

The probate courts exercise jurisdiction in the probate of wills, the administration of estates, the appointment of guardians and the involuntary hospitalization of incapacitated adults and other dependent individuals. Other duties for which the probate judges may be responsible, depending on the particular county, include holding habeas corpus hearings or acting as a court of inquiry. They may also hear traffic cases and try violations of state game and fish laws. There are 159 probate judges, each serving a single county.

Juvenile Courts

Juvenile courts have exclusive original jurisdiction in cases involving delinquent children alleged to have committed non-capital offenses, unruly children under the age of 17, deprived children under the age of 18, and juvenile traffic offenders under the age of 16. With the exception of the juvenile court judge in Floyd County, who is an elected official, juvenile court judges are generally appointed for six year terms by the superior court judges serving their counties. At the end of fiscal year 1984, there were 11 full-time juvenile court judges and 39 part-time judges serving the state's 62 counties having separate juvenile courts. Where no separate juvenile court has been established, the judge of the superior court serves as judge of the juvenile court.

Magistrate Courts

The 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia established magistrate courts to replace justice of the peace courts and small claims courts. There is a magistrate court in each county of the state and they serve as courts of limited jurisdiction. They serve as courts of inquiry, may issue arrest and search warrants, try violations of county ordinances, punish for contempt, and grant bail in all cases where the granting of bail is not exclusively committed to some other court or officer.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction in all cases where exclusive jurisdiction does not rest with the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is composed of nine judges and is divided into three panels of three judges each. The Court of Appeals is authorized to correct errors in cases on appeal from the same trial courts which may appeal to the Supreme Court, except where the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction. Examples of cases appealable to the Court of Appeals include claims for damages, criminal cases other than capital felonies, and compensation and insurance claims. Caseload data are collected by the Court on an annual basis and include numbers of cases docketed; however, the numbers do not provide data on specific criminal appeals.

Supreme Courts

The Supreme Court of Georgia has seven justices, who elect one of their number to be the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court is the final court of review in the State and has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in constitutional questions and contests. It has appellate jurisdiction in all habeas corpus cases, and

all cases in which a sentence of death was imposed or could be imposed. It also has jurisdiction over a variety of civil matters. Caseload data maintained by the Supreme Court does not reveal the court's criminal appellate caseload.

Courts Data

The Administrative Office of the Courts, the arm of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Council of Georgia, collects, processes and maintains caseload information on the principal courts of the state. The data are critical in making decisions concerning the creation of judgeships and the boundaries of existing judicial circuits as the needs change within the state. The absence of specific criminal case data prevents a more accurate portrayal of the criminal caseload of the various categories of courts. Caseload data are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the superior, state, probate and juvenile courts. Prosecutorial data are not available for the principal courts. Caseload data are not yet available for the magistrate courts. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals collect their own caseload data. With few exceptions, data collected and compiled for the courts reflect only workload factors and do not readily allow qualitative analysis of the functions of the courts.

Figure 28

GEORGIA JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

Georgia Judicial Administrative Districts

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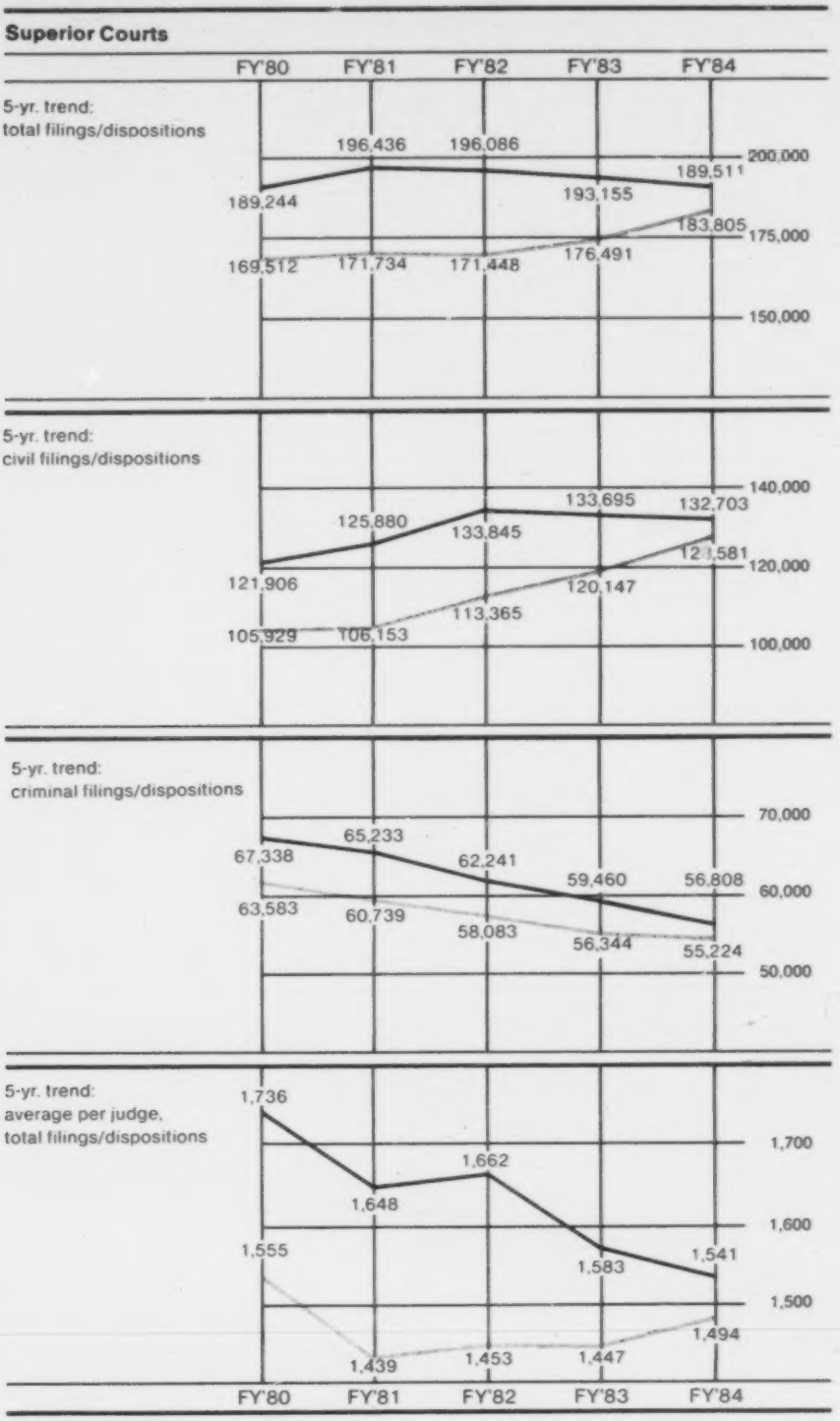
Figure 29

SUPERIOR COURTS—FILINGS/DISPOSITIONS, 1980 - 1984



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 55

FY 1984 SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

	Total Criminal		Felony		Misdemeanor		Traffic	
Circuit	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**	**Filed**	**Disposed**
Alapaha	3,257	2,999	666	517	981	944	1,610	1,538
Alcovy	1,250	1,404	397	488	741	817	112	99
Appalachian	860	812	200	164	367	326	293	322
Atlanta	5,266	4,999	5,215	4,976	51	23	0	0
Atlantic	785	529	592	360	64	54	129	115
Augusta	1,014	1,174	859	952	120	164	35	58
Blue Ridge	480	477	457	458	22	18	1	1
Brunswick	1,734	1,452	663	476	575	511	496	465
Chattahoochee	1,693	1,912	1,150	1,079	383	395	160	438
Cherokee	1,351	1,486	822	801	443	569	86	116
Clayton	988	1,144	940	1,092	36	41	12	11
Cobb	1,813	2,386	1,813	2,386	0	0	0	0
Conasauga	1,181	1,094	424	410	521	475	236	209
Cordele	1,046	1,036	399	418	621	599	26	19
Coweta	807	815	614	622	163	161	30	32
Dougherty	751	677	751	677	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1,091	850	300	276	466	361	325	213
Dublin	1,129	878	270	261	731	543	128	74
Eastern	1,433	1,577	1,290	1,478	140	95	3	4
Flint	889	859	478	444	349	369	62	46
Griffin	1,439	1,269	703	620	499	424	237	225
Gwinnett	740	710	697	661	33	34	10	15
Houston	458	456	406	406	52	50	0	0
Lookout Mountain	2,068	1,598	917	701	843	695	308	202
Macon	1,495	1,650	1,009	1,105	437	497	49	48
Middle	590	534	547	495	37	38	6	1
Mountain	613	510	308	277	215	178	90	55
Northeastern	1,596	1,585	549	555	464	425	583	605
Northern	1,061	1,116	487	503	554	592	20	21
Ocmulgee	2,231	1,821	1,252	1,081	913	693	66	47
Oconee	996	805	481	375	449	382	66	48
Ogeechee	452	407	347	330	70	58	35	19
Pataula	1,036	1,177	403	472	377	461	256	244
Piedmont	1,188	1,151	336	302	312	306	540	543
Rockdale	570	530	251	254	222	202	97	74
Rome	1,527	1,451	438	411	974	976	115	64
South Georgia	909	852	789	670	99	160	21	22
Southern	1,157	1,169	973	1,009	182	158	2	2
Southwestern	511	534	311	330	190	191	10	13
Stone Mountain	2,107	2,058	2,107	2,057	0	1	0	0
Tallapoosa	1,065	944	342	312	444	392	279	240
Tifton	585	856	369	573	211	272	5	11
Toombs	2,171	2,209	275	265	814	924	1,082	1,020
Waycross	866	694	609	470	229	207	28	17
Western	559	578	519	539	34	33	6	6
TOTAL	56,808	55,224	33,725	33,108	15,428	14,814	7,655	7,302
AVERAGE PER JUDGE*	462	449	274	269	125	120	62	59

*Based on 123 superior court judges.
Source: Administration Office of the Courts

Table 55

FY 1984 SUPERIOR COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

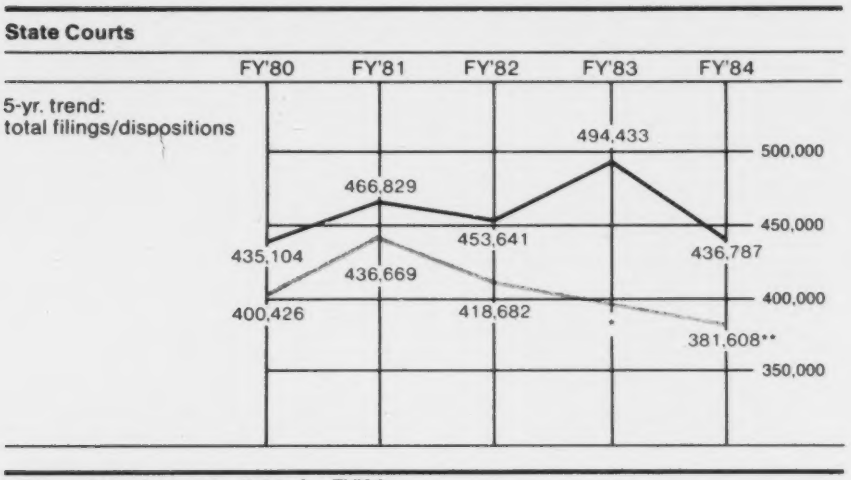
	Total Civil		General Civil		Domestic Relations		Independent Motions		Total Caseload		Total Open
Circuit	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Caseload
Alapaha	1,494	1,491	467	407	792	713	235	371	4,751	4,490	2,636
Alcovy	2,074	1,728	611	478	894	752	569	498	3,324	3,132	3,205
Appalachian	839	785	298	298	369	358	172	129	1,699	1,597	2,086
Atlanta	12,301	13,105	3,596	4,518	6,087	5,693	2,618	2,894	17,567	18,104	12,574
Atlantic	2,571	2,480	809	778	1,387	1,330	375	372	3,356	3,009	1,659
Augusta	5,322	4,446	1,033	690	3,118	2,745	1,171	1,011	6,336	5,620	7,284
Blue Ridge	1,588	1,414	286	268	1,090	948	212	198	2,068	1,891	1,618
Brunswick	3,443	3,428	971	1,006	2,036	2,009	436	413	5,177	4,880	3,999
Chattahoochee	4,876	5,520	994	1,167	3,390	3,866	492	487	6,569	7,432	6,160
Cherokee	2,610	2,403	752	729	1,002	967	856	707	3,961	3,889	3,883
Clayton	2,965	2,788	628	596	2,112	1,959	225	233	3,953	3,932	2,729
Cobb	7,434	7,103	1,119	1,056	5,218	4,939	1,097	1,108	9,247	9,489	7,199
Conasauga	2,877	2,974	650	741	1,588	1,638	639	595	4,058	4,068	2,942
Cordele	1,578	1,535	549	483	686	740	343	312	2,624	2,571	1,340
Coweta	4,005	3,816	992	1,093	2,186	2,057	827	666	4,812	4,631	4,286
Dougherty	2,046	2,401	483	672	1,366	1,428	197	301	2,797	3,078	1,626
Douglas	1,954	2,611	932	1,299	663	733	359	579	3,045	3,461	3,179
Dublin	1,566	1,280	617	566	591	452	358	262	2,695	2,158	3,098
Eastern	3,392	2,489	888	464	1,827	1,665	677	360	4,825	4,066	5,140
Flint	2,077	1,969	843	971	758	745	476	253	2,966	2,828	2,719
Griffin	2,813	2,859	790	909	1,347	1,355	676	595	4,252	4,128	2,859
Gwinnett	3,958	4,172	933	932	2,300	2,460	725	780	4,698	4,882	2,061
Houston	1,699	1,510	260	253	1,077	957	362	300	2,157	1,966	2,271
Lookout Mountain	3,311	3,008	787	751	1,819	1,732	705	525	5,379	4,606	3,500
Macon	4,026	4,415	943	898	2,456	2,921	627	596	5,521	6,065	3,048
Middle	2,053	1,717	681	603	981	805	391	309	2,643	2,251	2,421
Mountain	1,774	1,642	412	393	1,033	982	329	267	2,387	2,152	1,484
Northeastern	2,439	2,367	628	620	1,206	1,159	605	588	4,035	3,952	1,690
Northern	1,710	1,541	497	451	786	689	427	401	2,771	2,657	2,739
Ocmulgee	3,893	2,763	1,758	1,306	1,225	904	910	553	6,124	4,584	5,231
Oconee	1,627	1,154	532	431	620	452	475	271	2,623	1,959	1,711
Ogeechee	1,993	2,224	609	757	1,006	1,089	378	378	2,445	2,631	1,228
Pataula	1,628	1,544	517	442	931	785	180	317	2,664	2,721	1,724
Piedmont	1,691	1,481	423	423	758	664	510	394	2,879	2,632	2,272
Rockdale	1,101	741	400	241	411	370	290	130	1,671	1,271	2,828
Rome	2,562	2,254	714	630	1,018	960	830	664	4,089	3,705	3,977
South Georgia	1,982	1,936	489	487	1,241	905	252	544	2,891	2,788	1,553
Southern	3,319	3,316	986	728	1,901	1,663	432	925	4,476	4,485	3,436
Southwestern	1,869	1,996	744	790	862	956	263	250	2,380	2,530	1,733
Stone Mountain	9,466	9,883	1,994	2,094	5,568	5,938	1,904	1,851	11,573	11,941	10,115
Tallapoosa	2,604	2,632	956	1,077	1,033	940	615	615	3,669	3,576	3,280
Tifton	2,223	2,335	660	580	1,125	1,070	438	685	2,808	3,191	1,989
Toombs	1,018	961	279	235	479	488	260	238	3,189	3,170	1,583
Waycross	2,724	2,380	845	689	1,424	1,312	455	379	3,590	3,074	2,421
Western	1,847	1,787	657	629	895	877	295	281	2,406	2,365	1,372
TOTAL	132,703	128,581	36,072	35,665	70,874	68,281	25,757	24,635	189,511	183,805	148,613
AVERAGE PER JUDGE*	1,079	1,045	293	290	576	555	209	200	1,541	1,494	1,208

*Based on 123 superior court judges

Source: Administration Office of the Courts

Figure 30

STATE COURTS—FILINGS, 1980 - 1984



*Disposition data unavailable for FY'83.

**Civil disposition data unavailable for Fulton County.

Filings ——

Dispositions - - - -

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 56

FY 1984 STATE COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

County	Misdemeanor		Traffic		General Civil		Independent Motions		Total Caseload	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Appling	484	475	1,514	1,505	19	17	14	9	2,031	2,006
Baldwin	1,756	1,756	1,620	1,620	0	0	0	0	3,376	3,376
Bibb	3,029	3,403	2,336	2,164	658	599	151	130	6,174	6,296
Bryan	161	159	324	320	42	31	7	6	534	516
Bulloch	2	15	3,060	2,561	51	57	27	10	3,140	2,643
Burke	404	404	2,204	2,204	65	64	75	67	2,748	2,739
Candler	132	104	2,014	1,968	0	0	17	13	2,163	2,085
Carroll	1,296	1,004	4,632	3,883	520	335	136	39	6,584	5,261
Chatham	1,238	1,554	1,204	1,138	2,841	3,214	1,274	1,041	6,557	6,947
Chattooga	608	446	2,025	1,697	21	4	1	1	2,655	2,148
Cherokee	1,229	1,080	5,899	5,534	562	660	100	113	7,790	7,387
Clarke	255	232	937	892	149	192	105	105	1,446	1,421
Clayton	3,960	3,029	14,891	14,521	2,472	2,729	2,865	1,890	24,188	22,169
Clinch	312	314	1,021	1,022	221	202	0	0	1,554	1,538
Cobb	5,590	5,929	32,645	28,245	6,071	6,256	8,664	7,626	52,979	48,056
Coffee	958	647	2,549	2,085	64	50	24	8	3,595	2,790
Colquitt	824	751	1,658	1,586	53	38	25	81	2,560	2,456
Coweta	1,163	1,297	5,210	4,818	229	176	63	23	6,665	6,314
Decatur	1,003	657	1,966	1,940	42	30	29	59	3,040	2,686
DeKalb	4,893	4,903	4,158	4,558	10,188	9,796	25,566	9,299	44,805	28,556
Dougherty	3,974	3,936	5,951	6,341	1,173	1,017	2,930	4,148	14,028	15,442
Early	376	378	807	881	31	42	4	9	1,218	1,310
Effingham	234	170	1,110	1,106	138	106	11	2	1,493	1,384
Elbert	440	352	1,092	1,033	21	18	0	0	1,553	1,403
Emanuel	816	527	3,921	3,591	84	66	48	38	4,869	4,222
Evans	224	222	645	659	15	7	17	3	901	891
Forsyth	1,043	881	2,791	2,696	319	324	79	91	4,232	3,992
Fulton	10,258	9,406	25,870	24,845	38,860*	50,594*	54,541*	107,062*	129,529*	191,907*
Glynn	1,006	676	6,822	5,315	1,085	1,058	1,102	1,089	10,115	8,138
Grady	635	391	1,484	1,497	17	13	7	30	2,143	1,931
Gwinnett	2,957	2,649	1,427	647	2,612	3,156	973	1,388	7,969	7,840
Habersham	629	588	843	833	69	72	21	39	1,562	1,532
Hall	2,956	2,544	6,952	6,436	325	489	147	402	10,380	9,871
Houston	2,812	1,698	5,990	4,458	991	858	480	373	10,273	7,387
Jackson	412	348	6,323	5,753	17	38	29	32	6,781	6,171
Jefferson	551	551	1,898	1,898	1	1	68	56	2,518	2,506
Jenkins	159	141	535	549	72	79	4	1	770	770
Liberty	1,090	1,066	5,111	5,161	79	36	18	5	6,298	6,268
Long	17	17	1,910	914	6	9	2	3	1,935	943
Lowndes	2,416	2,378	12,530	12,009	208	167	63	169	15,217	14,723
Macon	203	187	607	563	25	32	20	6	855	788
Miller	115	112	972	971	5	5	8	13	1,100	1,101
Mitchell	506	493	1,299	1,256	9	6	5	16	1,819	1,771
Muscogee	3,447	2,242	4,080	2,634	285	279	17	7	7,829	5,162
Pierce	260	275	1,025	874	22	32	9	7	1,316	1,188

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 56

FY 1984 STATE COURT CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

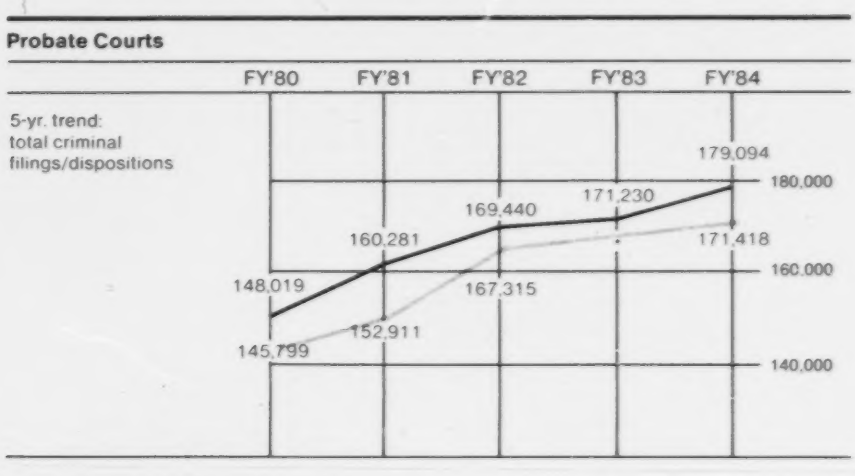
County	Misdemeanor		Traffic		General Civil		Independent Motions		Total Caseload	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Putnam	308	308	549	549	0	0	0	0	857	857
Richmond	5,912	5,353	15,685	14,376	332	227	193	124	22,122	20,080
Screven	180	187	951	961	14	23	0	2	1,145	1,173
Spalding	664	602	1,633	1,665	112	50	26	10	2,435	2,327
Stephens	382	358	685	617	42	53	17	16	1,126	1,044
Sumter	915	813	1,846	1,814	91	115	38	43	2,890	2,785
Tattnall	174	184	1,791	1,831	55	46	35	26	2,055	2,087
Thomas	1,482	1,478	2,269	2,280	38	30	11	30	3,800	3,818
Tift	1,211	1,315	7,458	7,369	187	199	298	1,142	9,154	10,025
Toombs	634	596	1,558	1,534	94	80	76	55	2,362	2,265
Treutlen	50	34	2,096	1,838	13	20	4	5	2,163	1,897
Troup	1,383	1,182	5,582	6,044	149	128	92	24	7,206	7,378
Walker	580	460	2,331	2,120	57	59	20	18	2,988	2,657
Ware	1,039	994	2,886	2,905	154	151	42	43	4,121	4,093
Washington	917	687	344	287	0	0	0	0	1,261	974
Wayne	446	375	944	901	65	98	16	18	1,471	1,392
Worth	391	6	2,634	2,426	33	18	28	61	3,086	2,511
TOTAL	83,501	75,319	245,343	226,901	72,119*	44,444	96,080*	34,944*	497,043*	381,608*

*Incomplete data.
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

PROBATE COURTS

Figure 31

PROBATE COURTS—FILINGS, 1980 - 1984



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 57

FY 1984 PROBATE COURT CIVIL CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES FILED)

County	Total Civil	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate Common	Probate Solemn	Guardianship	Year's Support	Habeas Corpus	Hospitalization
Appling	131	34	10	0	40	9	10	0	28
Atkinson	43	9	3	3	20	5	0	0	3
Bacon	54	6	4	0	9	5	2	0	28
Baldwin	366	25	8	12	72	81	5	1	162
Banks	53	10	1	0	32	8	2	0	0
Barrow	132	17	12	2	51	12	3	0	35
Bartow	253	29	6	3	90	31	10	0	84
Ben Hill	69	9	4	1	37	14	4	1	0
Berrien	157	28	11	6	35	12	14	0	51
Bibb	605	61	41	17	355	38	29	0	64
Bleckley	31	7	0	2	17	3	2	0	0
Candler	58	6	6	3	28	10	0	0	5
Catoosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlton	33	15	0	0	11	0	2	0	5
Chatham	1,306	118	98	30	490	231	109	0	220
Chattooga	191	13	2	6	33	10	4	0	123
Cherokee	159	15	14	0	94	13	13	0	10
Clarke	405	42	19	14	153	83	8	0	86
Clay	18	0	2	0	15	1	0	10	0
Clayton	562	60	34	13	198	20	69	0	68
Clinch	27	2	3	0	12	120	2	0	0
Cobb	1,365	132	76	26	625	8	94	0	60
Coffee	114	21	16	6	45	336	5	0	0
Colquitt	199	25	19	5	87	21	7	0	36
Cook	73	7	0	0	25	20	5	0	33
Coweta	273	29	9	2	124	3	35	16	36
Dade	39	1	6	0	13	38	0	0	14
Dawson	32	1	2	1	15	5	1	0	5
Decatur	92	5	5	6	36	7	1	0	29
Dodge	81	4	3	17	46	10	3	0	3
Dougherty	307	39	23	13	164	5	12	0	0
Douglas	250	20	12	6	90	46	50	0	12
Emanuel	114	22	162	3	54	60	1	0	0
Evans	28	10	2	2	11	18	0	0	0
Fayette	126	7	7	10	50	3	12	0	20
Floyd	356	36	27	16	189	20	13	0	50
Fulton	3,172	373	332	205	1,299	25	132	0	15
Gilmer	43	5	1	0	20	816	12	0	0
Glascock	20	2	1	0	13	5	0	0	0
Glynn	310	50	12	13	136	4	13	0	51
Gordon	127	34	8	2	58	27	7	0	0
Greene	70	12	1	3	33	18	1	0	16
Gwinnett	678	63	36	11	300	4	50	0	61
Hall	265	30	21	17	162	157	13	0	0
Haralson	76	14	0	1	45	22	8	0	0
Harris	65	8	2	4	45	8	3	0	0
Heard	94	23	0	1	44	3	2	0	21
Henry	181	16	14	9	84	44	13	1	0
Houston	266	34	8	5	134	75	10	0	0
Irwin	29	1	2	1	20	5	0	0	0
Jackson	98	11	8	2	60	10	7	0	0
Jeff Davis	38	7	5	3	18	3	2	0	0
Jenkins	54	6	4	4	18	7	1	0	14
Jones	102	14	9	8	32	13	0	0	26

Table 57

FY 1984 PROBATE COURT CIVIL CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES FILED)

County	Total Civil	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate Common	Probate Solemn	Guardianship	Year's Support	Habeas Corpus	Hospitalization
Lamar	54	8	6	2	33	2	0	0	3
Lanier	25	2	2	0	14	2	1	0	4
Laurens	218	25	19	2	65	28	5	0	74
Lee	13	3	1	1	3	2	2	0	0
Lincoln	31	5	0	3	19	2	2	0	0
Madison	93	6	7	2	38	12	3	0	25
Marion	20	6	3	0	9	0	2	0	0
McIntosh	42	10	2	7	15	4	0	0	4
Morgan	96	13	4	2	35	15	2	0	5
Murray	97	17	3	1	36	10	13	0	17
Newton	228	29	11	8	94	39	7	1	39
Oglethorpe	62	5	9	1	23	16	6	0	2
Paulding	147	11	7	0	54	10	8	0	57
Peach	104	6	7	5	42	6	3	0	35
Pickens	100	18	12	0	27	2	6	0	35
Pierce	66	7	5	4	13	7	4	0	26
Pike	42	3	5	1	20	1	3	0	9
Polk	207	15	3	2	98	26	3	0	60
Pulaski	58	7	6	3	23	4	5	0	10
Quitman	14	1	1	0	11	0	0	0	1
Rabun	59	7	2	1	30	5	2	2	10
Randolph	55	11	1	1	24	2	4	7	5
Richmond	961	118	57	54	295	91	117	0	229
Schley	13	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	3
Screven	51	3	9	1	31	3	1	0	3
Seminole	115	15	9	1	48	8	12	0	22
Spalding	424	62	43	6	167	32	34	0	80
Stephens	132	11	1	9	65	17	6	0	23
Stewart	36	10	3	0	15	2	0	0	6
Sumter	126	20	10	5	85	3	3	0	0
Taliaferro	7	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0
Taylor	71	15	1	0	13	3	1	0	38
Terrell	44	6	0	4	25	5	1	0	3
Thomas	503	20	5	6	103	17	1	0	351
Tift	134	12	10	2	60	15	1	0	34
Treutlen	20	6	1	0	12	1	0	0	0
Turner	91	10	1	1	28	4	1	0	46
Twiggs	93	12	2	2	23	6	12	0	36
Union	54	17	2	0	28	3	4	0	0
Upson	194	18	20	3	91	13	8	0	41
Walker	269	28	21	8	143	45	24	0	0
Walton	163	0	13	6	78	11	4	0	41
Ware	243	31	16	3	116	16	19	0	42
Warren	22	4	1	0	8	1	0	0	8
Washington	80	10	9	1	40	11	3	0	6
Webster	32	6	4	0	12	3	4	0	3
Wheeler	32	10	5	0	9	4	1	0	3
White	46	6	2	1	30	2	2	0	3
Whitfield	560	157	25	29	211	55	19	0	64
Wilkinson	48	11	2	1	27	5	2	0	0
Worth	74	5	6	1	35	6	2	0	19

FY 1984 PROBATE COURT CRIMINAL CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

County	Misdemeanor		Traffic		Total Criminal	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Bacon	66	39	368	347	434	386
Baker	0	0	517	517	517	517
Banks	55	52	1,497	1,292	1,552	1,344
Barrow	0	0	730	744	730	744
Bartow	389	289	4,994	4,102	5,383	4,391
Ben Hill	22	22	872	900	894	922
Berrien	76	76	545	545	621	621
Bleckley	67	67	702	702	769	769
Brantley	82	40	1,108	1,050	1,190	1,190
Brooks	47	47	1,453	1,453	1,500	1,500
Butts	116	89	3,556	3,088	3,672	3,177
Calhoun	79	75	413	402	492	477
Camden	0	0	3,282	3,165	3,282	3,165
Catoosa	1	1	5,120	5,120	5,121	5,121
Charlton	0	0	616	657	616	657
Chattahoochee	67	67	392	344	459	411
Clay	138	132	309	271	447	403
Columbia	226	211	3,104	2,936	3,330	3,147
Cook	224	224	3,837	3,837	4,061	4,061
Crawford	27	20	2,306	1,811	2,333	1,831
Crisp	31	17	3,774	3,329	3,805	3,346
Dade	16	16	2,597	2,455	2,613	2,471
Dawson	117	123	888	921	1,005	1,044
Dodge	0	0	825	825	825	825
Dooly	0	0	2,896	2,804	2,896	2,864
Douglas	33	29	6,385	5,909	6,418	5,938
Echols	38	38	155	155	193	193
Fannin	17	14	747	714	764	728
Fayette	25	27	1,792	1,743	1,817	1,770
Floyd	303	222	5,340	4,071	5,643	4,293
Franklin	38	42	3,048	3,183	3,086	3,225
Gilmer	104	102	580	549	684	651
Glascock	8	4	72	60	80	64
Gordon	147	148	3,067	2,928	3,214	3,076
Greene	129	129	2,326	2,326	2,455	2,455
Hancock	25	25	386	386	411	411
Haralson	29	19	2,389	2,361	2,418	2,380
Harris	173	173	1,499	1,515	1,672	1,688
Hart	0	0	810	870	810	870
Heard	71	74	872	844	943	918
Henry	91	89	7,809	7,038	7,900	7,127
Irwin	58	58	644	644	702	702
Jasper	29	29	985	985	1,014	1,014
Jeff Davis*	66	66	755	762	821	828
Jones	30	30	2,163	2,163	2,193	2,193
Lamar	7	1	1,720	1,571	1,727	1,572
Lanier	0	0	394	394	394	394
Laurens	48	30	5,081	4,585	5,129	4,615

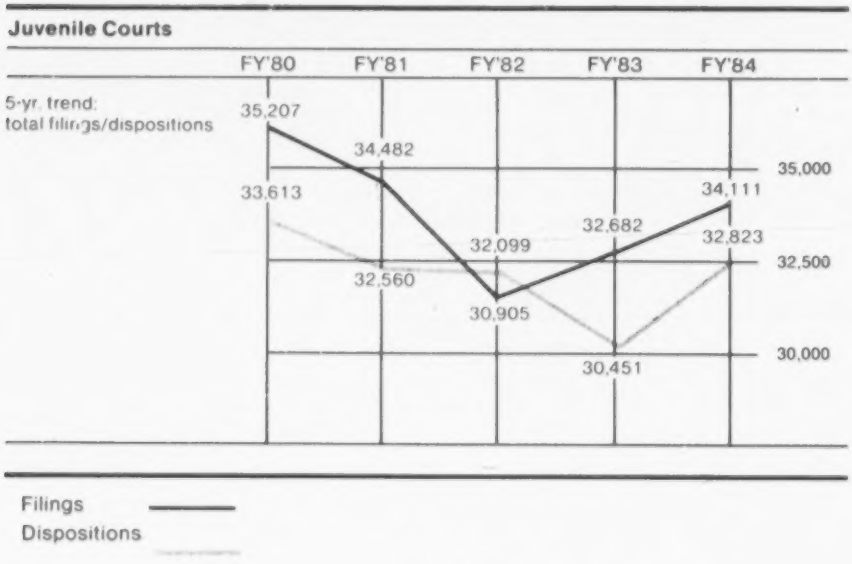
FY 1984 PROBATE COURT CRIMINAL CASELOAD (DOCKET ENTRIES)

County	Misdemeanor		Traffic		Total Criminal	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Lee	123	114	1,632	1,474	1,755	1,588
Lincoln	171	165	265	311	436	476
Lumpkin	74	74	915	924	989	998
Madison	77	73	1,115	1,002	1,192	1,075
Marion	13	13	1,185	1,167	1,198	1,180
McDuffie	37	49	2,908	2,843	2,945	2,892
McIntosh	0	0	2,096	2,096	2,096	2,096
Meriwether	68	62	2,841	2,453	2,909	2,515
Monroe	116	140	9,994	10,579	10,110	10,719
Montgomery	22	22	573	573	595	595
Morgan	73	73	4,142	4,142	4,215	4,215
Murray	188	201	2,262	2,249	2,450	2,450
Newton	69	71	3,864	4,057	3,933	4,128
Oconee	109	82	1,517	1,266	1,626	1,348
Oglethorpe	106	73	645	728	751	801
Paulding	11	10	970	1,208	981	1,218
Peach	25	25	1,520	1,283	1,545	1,308
Pickens	2	2	1,658	1,658	1,660	1,660
Pike	29	27	1,261	1,192	1,290	1,219
Polk	56	50	1,540	1,454	1,596	1,504
Pulaski	5	5	331	331	336	336
Quitman	102	102	229	229	331	331
Rabun	63	63	409	406	472	469
Randolph	0	0	773	773	773	773
Rockdale	0	0	5,497	5,266	5,497	5,266
Schley	12	37	207	614	219	651
Seminole	65	65	897	893	962	958
Stewart	73	64	675	598	748	662
Talbot	95	94	1,960	1,950	2,055	2,044
Taliaferro	20	20	630	630	650	650
Taylor	9	9	1,561	1,470	1,570	1,479
Telfair	70	70	968	968	1,038	1,038
Terrell	23	23	999	999	1,022	1,022
Towns	3	3	237	237	240	240
Turner	22	22	2,666	2,610	2,688	2,632
Twiggs	92	92	664	663	756	755
Union	36	36	237	237	273	273
Upson	47	35	3,586	3,326	3,633	3,361
Walton	64	70	3,015	3,015	3,079	3,085
Warren	9	9	101	93	110	102
Webster	0	0	483	472	483	472
Wheeler	0	0	1,195	1,090	1,195	1,090
White	2	2	613	613	615	615
Whitfield	154	163	4,041	4,619	4,195	4,782
Wilcox	35	23	561	442	596	465
Wilkes	97	96	903	902	1,000	998
Wilkinson	0	0	599	495	599	495
TOTAL	5,782	5,385	173,312	166,033	179,094	171,418

*Data are incomplete for cases filed.
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Figure 32

JUVENILE COURTS—FILINGS/DISPOSITIONS, 1980 - 1984



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Table 58

FY 1984 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

County	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Appling	30	34	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	41
Atkinson	9	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Bacon	14	11	0	0	0	0	14	13	0	0	28	24
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baldwin	54	54	7	7	0	0	17	17	1	1	79	79
Banks	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	4	5
Barrow	95	78	9	8	11	10	44	34	0	1	159	131
Bartow	292	284	88	91	19	19	224	209	84	81	707	684
Ben Hill	30	29	7	7	0	0	17	17	0	0	54	53
Berrien	18	18	1	1	2	2	8	5	0	0	29	26
Bibb	581	588	97	101	3	3	75	71	99	83	855	846
Bleckley	11	12	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	14	15
Brantley	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	11
Brooks	20	18	2	2	2	1	7	5	5	1	36	27
Bryan	38	5	16	15	4	4	10	10	1	1	69	65
Bulloch	56	50	16	15	8	10	17	20	8	8	105	103
Burke	22	25	0	0	0	0	7	10	0	0	29	35
Butts	21	16	1	1	0	0	3	3	5	4	30	24
Calhoun	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Camden	53	38	8	3	0	0	16	7	0	0	77	48
Candler	4	4	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	9	9
Carroll	85	84	2	3	6	6	80	57	7	12	180	162
Catoosa	73	70	18	18	8	6	31	17	11	5	141	116
Charlton	14	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	14
Chatham	1,267	1,297	184	186	85	81	221	193	63	61	1,820	1,818
Chattahoochee	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
Chattooga	16	11	16	16	4	2	25	19	0	0	61	48
Cherokee	206	159	75	67	13	12	123	72	34	14	451	324
Clarke	312	314	45	46	1	0	33	33	103	107	494	500
Clay	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	5
Clayton	717	696	295	281	29	39	176	165	109	101	1,329	1,282
Clinch	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
Cobb	1,032	1,042	555	528	92	91	237	249	49	54	1,965	1,964
Coffee	44	32	3	5	8	8	0	0	0	0	55	45
Colquitt	92	92	8	8	0	0	32	33	4	4	136	137
Columbia	135	129	30	32	2	2	0	0	9	8	176	171
Cook	52	51	5	5	1	1	9	8	0	0	67	65
Coweta	182	191	47	46	17	17	112	103	9	12	367	369
Crawford	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Crisp	66	66	10	12	0	0	15	22	0	1	91	101
Dade	12	11	0	0	1	0	25	24	8	6	46	41
Dawson	19	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	22	3
Decatur	63	46	2	1	1	0	10	8	0	1	76	56
DeKalb	1,928	1,749	774	799	80	78	394	387	99	88	3,275	3,101
Dodge	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	28
Dooly	22	22	6	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	34	34
Dougherty	562	605	63	62	10	13	80	87	8	8	723	775
Douglas	238	234	47	45	6	8	42	31	15	14	348	332
Early	31	30	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	37	36
Echols	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	28	28	10	9	0	0	10	9	4	4	52	50
Elbert	22	24	2	4	4	4	7	14	2	6	37	52
Emanuel	19	19	5	5	0	0	25	25	0	0	49	49
Evans	26	19	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	21

Table 58

FY 1984 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

County	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Fannin	10	12	5	1	2	2	14	9	1	2	32	26
Fayette	60	57	4	3	10	10	3	3	6	6	83	79
Floyd	239	236	166	162	34	34	79	89	2	5	520	526
Forsyth	63	54	36	28	11	5	57	31	0	0	167	118
Franklin	19	16	1	1	2	2	12	8	0	0	34	27
Fulton	3,073	3,066	582	584	122	129	669	716	83	79	4,529	4,574
Gilmer	24	13	13	8	0	0	4	4	0	0	41	25
Glascock	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	4	6
Glynn	362	321	146	138	15	14	42	39	12	13	577	525
Gordon	121	107	92	72	17	15	74	50	31	30	335	274
Grady	42	24	3	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	51	28
Greene	10	9	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	14	12
Gwinnett	726	701	362	359	58	49	244	211	105	99	1,495	1,419
Habersham	21	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	32	0
Hall	233	239	122	124	31	39	50	64	40	40	476	497
Hancock	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	4
Haralson	35	32	2	1	1	1	19	10	0	2	57	46
Harris	7	7	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	12	12
Hart	39	38	1	1	5	5	17	16	1	1	63	61
Heard	6	6	2	2	0	0	5	3	5	5	18	16
Henry	79	78	67	65	4	3	67	68	6	6	223	220
Houston	124	132	15	12	7	5	38	37	16	15	200	201
Irwin	16	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	17	16
Jackson	28	17	10	5	3	0	18	17	0	0	59	39
Jasper	1	10	1	1	0	0	9	20	0	0	11	31
Jeff Davis	36	35	7	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	46	44
Jefferson	21	19	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	23	21
Jenkins	11	11	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	15	15
Johnson	8	7	2	2	0	0	7	6	0	0	17	15
Jones	6	6	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	13	13
Lamar	13	12	7	7	1	1	6	6	5	3	32	29
Lanier	18	12	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	21	15
Laurens	91	80	0	0	4	2	24	16	0	0	119	98
Lee	40	44	12	13	11	11	1	1	24	23	88	92
Liberty	160	123	74	51	1	1	40	13	1	1	276	199
Lincoln	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	6	4
Long	18	18	11	2	0	0	5	1	0	0	34	21
Lowndes	130	120	13	12	0	0	58	49	0	0	201	181
Lumpkin	34	6	2	0	2	0	1	0	4	2	43	8
Macon	28	27	2	2	0	0	8	8	1	1	39	38
Madison	34	19	0	0	4	7	7	5	0	0	45	31
Marion	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
McDuffie	41	42	0	0	0	0	14	13	7	6	62	61
McIntosh	15	12	6	6	0	0	4	3	1	2	26	23
Meriwether	16	17	1	1	2	2	14	11	4	4	37	35
Miller	42	40	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	45	44
Mitchell	46	45	3	3	2	2	5	7	0	0	56	57
Monroe	25	22	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	1	33	27
Montgomery	3	3	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	14	14
Morgan	4	4	4	4	1	0	12	12	0	0	21	20
Murray	56	57	30	29	3	1	21	19	2	2	112	108
Muscogee	1,101	1,083	413	396	60	61	277	262	220	166	2,071	1,968
Newton	236	225	106	93	12	12	136	131	26	27	516	488
Oconee	26	24	1	1	1	1	8	10	0	0	36	36

Table 58

FY 1984 JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD (NUMBER OF CHILDREN)

County	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Oglethorpe	4	5	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	7	7
Paulding	97	73	2	3	1	1	8	10	0	0	108	87
Peach	45	44	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	53	49
Pickens	29	32	13	12	9	8	9	9	9	9	69	70
Pierce	22	22	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	24	24
Pike	7	8	1	1	0	0	5	5	1	1	14	15
Polk	28	25	45	19	5	5	29	19	0	0	107	68
Pulaski	13	17	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	17	18
Putnam	12	12	11	10	0	0	19	13	0	0	42	35
Quitman	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Rabun	7	15	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	12	16
Randolph	41	39	0	0	0	0	12	11	2	2	55	52
Richmond	1,106	1,088	308	308	32	33	17	17	7	7	1,470	1,453
Rockdale	126	120	35	35	11	11	33	35	17	19	222	220
Schley	11	11	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	14	15
Screven	14	13	4	4	0	0	5	5	0	0	23	22
Seminole	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	11
Spalding	212	217	70	66	5	5	59	55	4	4	350	347
Stephens	8	4	0	0	0	0	8	5	1	0	17	9
Stewart	24	26	6	5	0	0	6	3	1	1	37	35
Sumter	104	108	28	28	2	5	16	16	2	2	152	159
Talbot	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Taliaferro	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Tattnall	29	24	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	31
Taylor	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Telfair	25	38	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	27	42
Terrell	34	45	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	36	47
Thomas	124	123	35	39	4	3	38	32	12	12	213	209
Tift	210	185	39	31	5	5	14	13	1	1	269	235
Toombs	24	24	7	7	0	0	7	7	0	0	38	38
Towns	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	4	5
Treutlen	12	12	10	7	1	1	6	4	0	0	29	24
Troup	377	373	21	19	8	7	96	107	6	6	508	512
Turner	46	27	0	0	3	1	3	3	0	0	52	31
Twiggs	14	14	1	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	21	21
Union	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	5	5
Upson	32	37	1	1	0	0	25	29	0	0	58	67
Walker	81	85	48	45	33	32	34	28	12	9	208	199
Walton	403	402	122	117	90	86	137	134	19	23	771	762
Ware	184	198	72	88	27	33	169	167	64	72	516	558
Warren	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	4
Washington	30	27	3	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	37	34
Wayne	50	49	11	18	7	8	17	21	5	5	90	101
Webster	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	0	5	4
Wheeler	9	9	1	1	0	0	12	12	0	0	22	22
White	6	6	3	1	2	2	0	4	0	3	11	16
Whitfield	264	285	136	135	18	17	165	157	43	46	626	640
Wilcox	5	5	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	12	12
Wilkes	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	15	0	0	15	15
Wilkinson	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	5	5
Worth	60	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	20,282	19,614	5,855	5,689	1,126	1,098	5,292	4,971	1,556	1,451	34,111	32,823

Source: Administrative Office of The Courts

Table 59

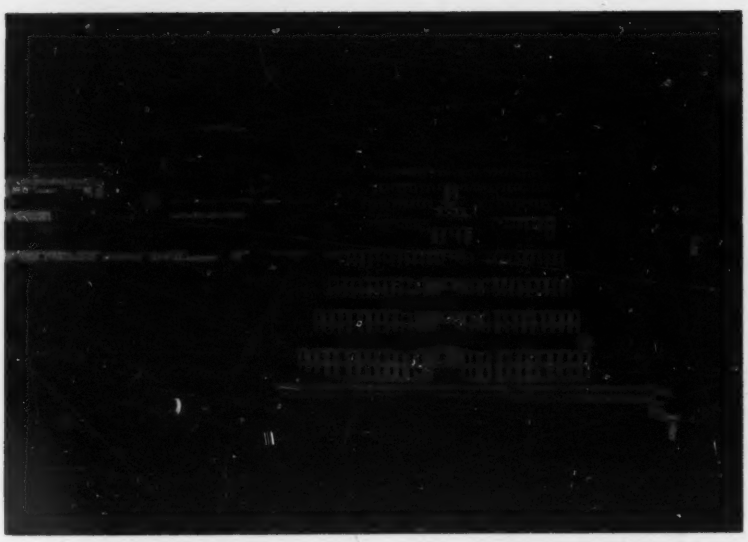
SUPREME COURT CASELOAD: 1984 AND 1983

Filed	1984	1983
Direct Appeals (Final)	562	576
Petitions for Certiorari	513	555
Original Petitions/Motions	29	32
Habeas Corpus Applications	161	
Applications for Discretionary Appeal	184	371
Applications for Interlocutory Appeal	54	
Summary Judgment Granted	14	1
Certified Questions	12	10
Attorney/Judge Discipline, Bar Admissions	75	44
TOTAL	1,604	1,589

Disposed	1984	1983
Opinions Written	420	408
Decided Without Opinion (Rule 59)	108	131
Certiorari	406	509
Granted	74	88
Denied	332	421
Habeas Corpus Applications	148	99
Granted	14	8
Denied	134	91
Interlocutory Appeals	46	33
Granted	17	13
Denied	115	96
Discretionary Appeals	166	137
Granted	51	41
Denied	115	96
Original Petitions/Motions	11	30
Granted	2	—
Denied	9	—
Disciplinary/Bar Admissions (by order)	45	43
Other	199	220
Transferred to Court of Appeals by order	32	
Dismissed/Remanded by order	125	220
Withdrawn	42	
TOTAL	1,549	1,610

Source: Administrative Office of The Courts

III CORRECTIONS



Corrections — Introduction

The administration of state correctional facilities and programs is a function of the Executive branch of government. All offenders sentenced by the courts to the custody of the state are either housed in facilities operated by, or under the authority of, the Board of Corrections, or the offenders are supervised by probation officers employed by the Board. As of December 31, 1984, the Board was responsible for the custody and care of 15,664 inmates institutionalized in facilities under the authority of the Board and approximately 533 inmates housed in county jails awaiting transfer to a prison facility. The Board also was responsible for the supervision of 78,255 active probationers as of December 1984. The Board of Corrections has no authority over inmates released on parole. These offenders are supervised by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles and are addressed in a separate section of this publication.

Department of Corrections Facilities

The Department of Corrections is responsible to the courts for carrying out judicial sentences. In order to do so, the Department maintains three different types of facilities, has regulatory authority over another type of facility, and operates a separate division for the probation function. The Department has authority over 56 correctional institutions and 45 probation district offices. It employs 5,757 persons to carry out its assigned functions. It is by far the largest state criminal justice agency and one of the largest state agencies. The various programs for which the Department is responsible include:

1. **Probation Supervision** is a program operated by the Department as an alternative to incarceration which is available to a judge. The judge may require a probationer to report to his probation supervisor on a routine basis, require community service work, require the payment of restitution to the victim, and may impose a variety of other special conditions upon the probationer's freedom. The Department employs 910 probation program employees to supervise offenders sentenced to state probation by the courts. As of December 1984, 78,255 active probationers were under the supervision of the Probation Division. During 1984, the state assumed full authority over two county-wide probation agencies (Fulton and DeKalb) which were previously independent of the state probation program.

2. **Diversion Centers** are operated by the Department as short term residential facilities for offenders sentenced to probation. The maximum stay in a diversion center is 120 days. The diversion program is designed to allow a sentencing judge to impose a harsher sentence than regular "street" probation, yet not as harsh as incarceration in a prison facility. A diversion center offers a variety of education, job training, counseling, treatment and other socialization programs to the offender. Residents of diversion centers are allowed to maintain their employment and must pay taxes, room and board, and any fines or restitution imposed by the judge. They also continue to pay for the support of their families. These centers are often referred to as "halfway-in houses". The Department employs 196 employees to supervise offenders placed in 14 diversion centers. The current capacity of the diversion centers allows for 1,762 residents per year.

3. **County Correctional Institutions** are operated by 28 counties within the state. Although the county government operates, maintains, and employs the personnel who operate these facilities, they are under the regulatory authority of the Department of Corrections. They house inmates who are sentenced to the custody of the Department for terms of confinement. These inmates are required to work in various county maintenance programs such as road repairs and other public works. As of December 31, 1984, the 28 county correctional institutions housed 2,378 inmates.

4. **State Prisons** are operated by employees of the Department. There are currently 23 state prison facilities. These facilities offer a variety of educational, job-training, counseling, treatment, and other socialization programs to the inmates, but their primary emphasis is on maintaining the security of the institution. As of December 31, 1984, there were 12,840 inmates housed in the 23 state institutions operated by 4,246 employees.

5. **Transition Centers** are operated by the Department to provide an easier transition back into the community life for inmates who are scheduled for release from prison in the near future. The program is designed to lessen the personal shock of going from a totally controlled and disciplined institutional setting to a free environment which the average citizen enjoys. It is also directed at helping the inmate secure and maintain meaningful employment. These Centers are referred to as "halfway-out houses". As of December 31, 1984, there were 446 inmates housed in these centers operated by 119 employees.

County Jails

In Georgia, the sheriff of each county retains the English common law duty as chief jailer. He is responsible for the care, maintenance and security of all prisoners lawfully detained and awaiting trial and of all inmates sentenced to his custody by the courts. Generally, inmates serving their sentences in county jails have received sentences of 12 months or less, are awaiting transfer to a state prison facility, or are temporarily assigned to the county jail subject to the agreement of both the sheriff and the commissioner of the Department of Corrections, while they are working on a state Department of Corrections/approved work project.

Currently, there are 144 county jails funded for operation in the state's 159 counties. Since there is no state requirement for reporting the number of persons housed in county jails, it is difficult to determine the exact number of prisoners detained in county jails.

Municipal Jails and Detention Facilities

Municipalities in the state operate approximately 147 jails and/or detention facilities, according to a survey conducted by the Department of Community Affairs. The average daily population of all these facilities combined was 430 detainees. With the exception of a few notable facilities, such as those found in the major urban centers, it can generally be said that municipal jails are primarily short-term lock-ups which hold detainees for periods of time not exceeding 72 hours before transfer to county jail or release. Due to the more stringent standards applied to correctional facilities which house individuals for periods of time exceeding 72 hours, many municipalities are either closing down their jails or using them only as short-term holding facilities.

Corrections Data

The data collected and published in this report are provided by the Department of Correction's Statistics Unit within the Department's research and evaluation component. This unit is responsible for maintaining all relevant statistical data on inmates and probationers assigned to the custody of the state. Since much of these data are critical to internal decision-making within the Department of Corrections, they are maintained primarily for such internal purposes. The Department of Corrections is, however, required by law to submit certain criminal history record information to the Georgia Crime Information Center and also provides to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles data on offender status and on offender conduct while in prison. The improved computer capabilities of this unit currently provide in-depth analysis of offender information and feedback to other criminal justice system components, especially to the judiciary.

Statistical data on inmate populations at the local level (i.e., county and city jails) are extremely difficult to maintain, since there is no central repository or any reporting requirements. The Department of Community Affairs, with the assistance of the computerized reporting capabilities of the Georgia Crime Information Center, has been collecting limited data on local jail populations since mid-1982. Their efforts are reflected in the narrative portion of this report.

PRISON PROFILE

Table 60 outlines population trends in the major categories of prisons from 1980 to 1984. (Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year). During that period, the overall inmate population increased from 12,619 to 15,731. (Note: From 1980 to 1981 these figures include the number of inmates in county jails awaiting entry in to the state system. Exclusion of these totals would account for an even greater increase in the percent changes from 1980 to 1984).

More specifically, individual institution data are available for 1984 (See Table 61). Of particular interest are the total categories that indicate the greatest percent of population of both men and women fall in the age range 22-39. Those prisons with the greatest population include the Georgia Industrial Institute (GII) at Alto (1,416), Georgia Diagnostic Classification Center (GDCC) at Jackson (1,480), Middle Georgia Correctional Institute for Youthful Offenders (843) and the Georgia State Prison (GSP) at Reidsville (773). (Note: The GDCC is operated primarily for the classification of prisoners to be reassigned to other correctional institutions).

Table 60

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION POPULATIONS BY TYPE, 1980 - 1984

Type of Facility	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Transition Centers	434	458	397	459	399
County Correctional Institutions	2,536	2,283	2,220	2,324	2,391
State Correctional Institutions	9,122	9,424	11,384	12,667	12,897
Other*	527	1,504	56	54	44
Total	12,619	13,669	14,057	15,504	15,731

*For 1980 - 1981, "other" includes the jail population (those awaiting transfer to a state institution). For 1982 - 1984, the jail population is not included. Other also includes inmates out to court on appeal for all years.

Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: DOC

Table 61

INSTITUTION POPULATION BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1984

Institution	Men Age 00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Women 00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Grand Total	%
Atlanta Adv Ctr	9	94	13	1	117	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	117	1%
Macon Trans Ctr	7	39	5	2	53	0%	0	4	0	0	4	1%	57	0%
Atl Womens Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	4	35	7	0	46	6%	46	0%
Andromeda Drug Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
New Horizons	0	0	0	0	0	0%	5	65	12	1	83	11%	83	1%
Savannah Trans Ctr	6	38	7	0	51	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	51	0%
Macon Women Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	5	34	6	0	45	6%	45	0%
Central State Hosp	1	7	4	1	13	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	13	0%
Bulloch C.C.I.	0	40	4	2	46	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	46	0%
Calhoun C.C.I.	1	22	2	1	26	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	26	0%
Carroll C.C.I.	5	70	16	2	93	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	93	1%
Clarke C.C.I.	1	59	9	0	69	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	69	0%
Colquitt C.C.I.	1	83	21	2	107	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	107	1%
Coweta C.C.I.	2	73	18	1	94	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	94	1%
Decatur C.C.I.	4	71	5	1	81	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	81	1%
Effingham C.C.I.	2	31	9	1	43	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	43	0%
Floyd C.C.I.	0	109	18	3	130	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	130	1%
Fulton C.C.I.	4	151	34	4	193	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	193	1%
Gwinnett C.C.I.	2	118	15	0	135	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	135	1%
Hall C.C.I.	2	166	25	1	194	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	194	1%
Harris C.C.I.	0	38	6	0	44	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	44	0%
Houston C.C.I.	0	82	11	1	94	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	94	1%
Jackson C.C.I.	3	55	18	0	76	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	76	0%
Jasper C.C.I.	0	19	2	0	21	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	21	0%
Jefferson C.C.I.	0	54	7	5	66	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	66	0%
Meriwether C.C.I.	1	44	16	1	62	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	62	0%
Mitchell C.C.I.	1	55	6	0	62	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	62	0%
Columbus, C.C.I.	7	149	11	0	167	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	167	1%
Richmond C.C.I.	3	106	14	2	125	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	125	1%
Spalding C.C.I.	1	76	12	1	90	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	90	1%
Stewart C.C.I.	0	22	1	0	23	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	23	0%
Sumter C.C.I.	0	85	10	1	96	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	96	1%
Terrell C.C.I.	0	39	8	0	47	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	47	0%
Thomas C.C.I.	5	70	8	0	83	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	83	1%
Troup C.C.I.	0	57	13	3	73	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	73	0%
Upson C.C.I.	1	46	3	1	51	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	51	0%
Ware C.I.	2	89	10	0	101	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	101	1%
Lowndes C.I.	3	103	14	1	121	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	121	1%
Dodge C.I.	69	351	44	2	466	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	466	3%
GTDC (Buford)	19	221	16	2	258	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	258	2%
Walker C.I.	5	297	15	1	318	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	318	2%
Wayne C.I.	1	156	31	1	189	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	189	1%
GII (Alto)	1,122	287	6	1	1,416	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,416	9%
Montgomery C.I.	27	402	5	1	435	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	435	3%
Lee C.I.	187	444	8	2	641	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	641	4%
Putnam C.I.	1	107	11	0	119	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	119	1%
GSP (Reidsville)	1	671	85	16	773	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	773	5%
Middle Ga C.I. - Men	1	227	209	185	622	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	622	4%
Metro C.I.	9	513	103	22	647	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	647	4%
GDCC (Jackson) - Diag	86	1,134	207	53	1,480	10%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,480	9%
GDCC (Jackson) - Perm	3	141	46	5	195	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	195	1%
Coastal C.I.	18	621	104	8	751	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	751	5%
Rogers C.I.	17	348	33	5	403	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	403	3%
Middle Ga C.I. - Y.O.	494	345	3	1	843	6%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	843	5%
Stone Mtn. C.I.	29	168	23	1	221	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	221	1%
Middle Ga C.I. - Women	0	0	0	0	0	0%	83	397	77	23	580	76%	580	4%
Middle Ga C.I. - Rivers	7	603	141	8	759	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	759	5%
Rutledge C.I.	5	475	86	11	577	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	577	4%
Central C.I.	4	437	72	11	524	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	524	3%
Augusta Medical C.I.	14	333	76	30	453	3%	0	4	1	0	5	1%	458	3%
Other	8	21	2	0	31	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	31	0%
Total	2,201	10,662	1,701	404	14,968	100%	97	539	103	24	763	100%	15,731	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent counts taken in December 1.
Source: DOC

INMATE PROFILE

In analyzing the inmate population from 1980 to 1984, sex and race variables remain constant (See Table 62). (Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year). Table 63 provides more specific data concerning age, sex and race of the 1984 inmate population.

Of frequent interest in discussing offenders is the actual length of sentence assigned to each individual. Table 64 indicates that the numbers of persons assigned each specific sentence length are increasing, yet the percentage of the total for each remains basically the same. The only notable percentage change is that of youthful offenders. In 1980, youthful offenders represented 7.3% of the inmate population while in 1984 they represented only 4.3%. No other category has demonstrated this type of change.

Also important is the number of offenders awaiting execution. Though the percentages have remained constant, actual numbers on death row have risen from 81 in 1980 to 117 in 1984. Three executions took place in 1984.

Table 66 indicates that the greatest number of inmates incarcerated in 1984 had more than five arrests (25.6%). This number has increased steadily from 1979 to 1983, with a slight decrease in 1984 indicating that in 1984 the percentage of inmates with fewer arrests had decreased more than those with a larger number of arrests (See Figure 35).

Analyses of the most serious crimes committed by inmates indicate that violent personal crimes have been the most prevalent type followed by property crimes, (throughout the 5 year period). Slight fluctuations occurred each year, but no major changes were evident in the percentages.

Table 62

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1980 - 1984

	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
White Male	5,183	39.8%	5,445	39.8%	5,504	39.2%	5,999	38.7%	6,114	38.9%
Non White Male	7,231	55.6%	7,558	55.3%	7,919	56.3%	8,748	56.4%	8,854	56.3%
White Female	253	1.9%	285	2.1%	269	1.9%	304	2.0%	292	1.9%
Non White Female	344	2.6%	381	2.8%	365	2.6%	453	2.9%	471	3.0%
Total	13,011	100.0%	13,669	100.0%	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: DOC

Table 63

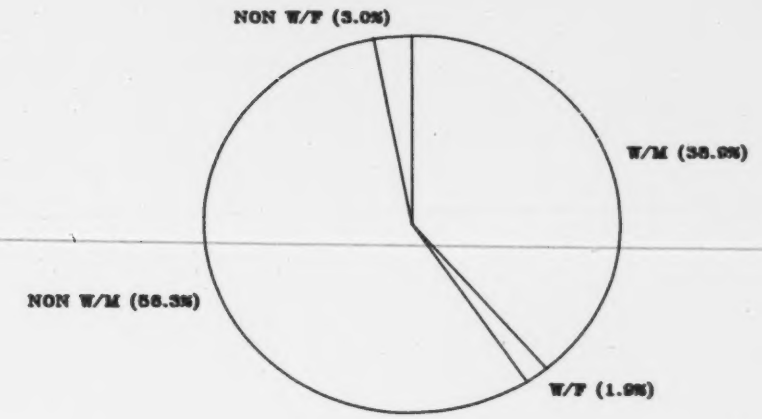
INMATE POPULATION BY RACE, AGE AND SEX, 1984

	Age				Men						Women		Grand	
Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
White Male	958	4,095	856	205	6,114	41%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	6,114	39%
Non White Male	1,243	6,567	845	199	8.854	59%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	8,854	56%
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	41	188	53	10	292	38%	292	2%
Non White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	56	351	50	14	471	62%	471	3%
Total	2,201	10,662	1,701	404	14,968	100%	97	539	103	24	763	100%	15,731	100%

Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1984.
Source: DOC

Figure 33

INMATE POPULATION
BY RACE & SEX, 1984



Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December 1984.
Source: DOC

Table 64

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS, 1980 - 1984

Sentence in Years	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
0-1	385	3.0%	335	2.5%	369	2.6%	406	2.6%	787	5.0%
1.1-2	558	4.3%	574	4.2%	712	5.1%	814	5.3%	852	5.4%
2.1-3	1,100	8.5%	1,098	8.0%	1,227	8.7%	1,341	8.6%	1,214	7.7%
3.1-4	721	5.5%	710	5.2%	683	4.9%	871	5.6%	742	4.7%
4.1-5	1,629	12.5%	1,695	12.4%	1,574	11.2%	1,830	11.8%	1,844	11.7%
5.1-6	665	5.1%	614	4.5%	600	4.3%	676	4.4%	633	4.0%
6.1-7	518	4.0%	548	4.0%	511	3.6%	566	3.7%	564	3.6%
7.1-8	461	3.5%	514	3.8%	568	4.0%	657	4.2%	626	4.0%
8.1-9	176	1.4%	193	1.4%	198	1.4%	217	1.4%	175	1.1%
9.1-10	1,290	9.9%	1,521	11.1%	1,513	10.8%	1,768	11.4%	1,756	11.2%
10.1-12	526	4.0%	558	4.1%	540	3.8%	589	3.8%	567	3.6%
12.1-15	830	6.4%	929	6.8%	935	6.7%	1,086	7.0%	1,161	7.4%
15.1-20	1,026	7.9%	1,119	8.2%	1,157	8.2%	1,286	8.3%	1,354	8.6%
20.1-over	339	2.6%	395	2.9%	427	3.0%	493	3.2%	526	3.3%
Life	1,755	13.5%	1,816	13.3%	1,881	13.4%	2,016	13.0%	2,143	13.6%
Death	81	0.6%	90	0.7%	99	0.7%	105	0.7%	117	0.7%
Youthful Offender	951	7.3%	960	7.0%	1,063	7.6%	783	5.1%	670	4.3%
Total	13,011	100.0%	13,669	100.0%	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.
Source: DOC

Table 65

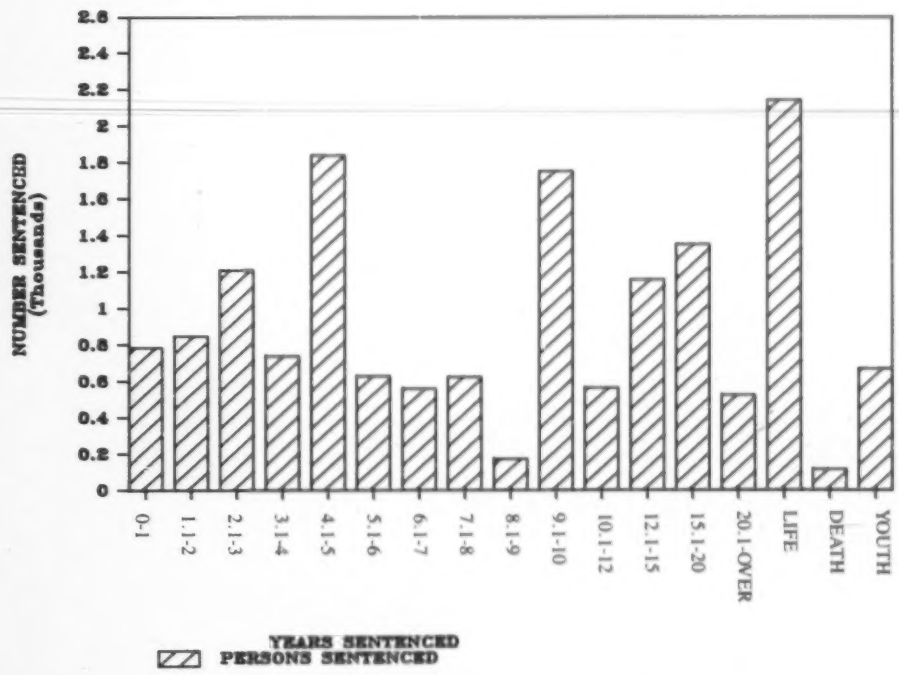
INMATE SENTENCE IN YEARS BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1984

Sentence in Years	Age 00-21	22-39	40-54	Men 55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	Women 55-99	Total	%	Grand Total	%
0-1	148	456	94	14	712	5%	12	52	11	0	75	10%	787	5%
1.1-2	137	539	85	16	777	5%	14	55	4	2	75	10%	852	5%
2.1-3	208	763	111	33	1,115	7%	12	79	5	3	99	13%	1,214	8%
3.1-4	117	519	50	14	700	5%	5	33	4	0	42	6%	742	5%
4.1-5	308	1,188	183	43	1,722	12%	20	84	16	2	122	16%	1,844	12%
5.1-6	122	429	50	6	607	4%	2	23	0	1	26	3%	633	4%
6.1-7	84	399	50	10	543	4%	4	14	3	0	21	3%	564	4%
7.1-8	81	453	55	15	604	4%	3	14	3	2	22	3%	626	4%
8.1-9	17	136	13	4	170	1%	0	5	0	0	5	1%	175	1%
9.1-10	195	1,266	180	41	1,682	11%	9	52	12	1	74	10%	1,756	11%
10.1-12	56	428	53	9	546	4%	0	15	4	2	21	3%	567	4%
12.1-15	99	895	113	25	1,132	8%	2	19	5	3	29	4%	1,161	7%
15.1-20	82	1,021	182	30	1,315	9%	2	29	8	0	39	5%	1,354	9%
20.1-over	25	408	72	14	519	3%	0	7	0	0	7	1%	526	3%
Life	75	1,462	387	125	2,049	14%	4	55	27	8	94	12%	2,143	14%
Death	4	83	23	4	114	1%	2	0	1	0	3	0%	117	1%
Youthful Offender	443	217	0	1	661	4%	6	3	0	0	9	1%	670	4%
Total	2,201	10,662	1,701	404	14,968	100%	97	539	103	24	763	100%	15,731	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1984.
Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.
Source: DOC

Figure 34

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTHS, 1984



Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1984.
Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.
Source: DOC

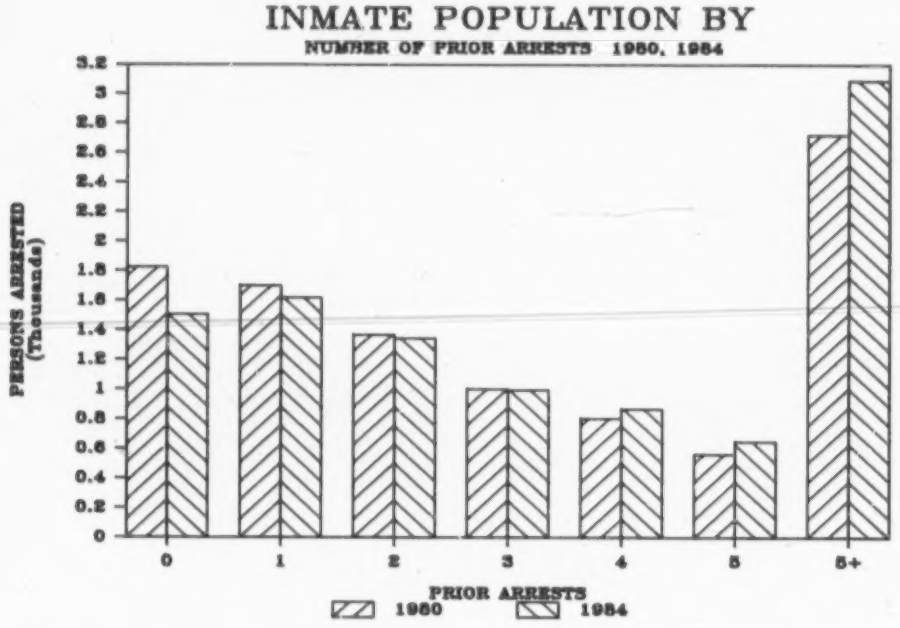
Table 66

INMATE POPULATION BY NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS, 1980 - 1984

Prior Arrests	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
Zero	1,830	14.1%	1,511	11.1%	1,190	8.5%	1,629	10.5%	1,511	9.6%
One	1,704	13.1%	1,623	11.9%	1,372	9.8%	1,677	10.8%	1,659	10.5%
Two	1,371	10.5%	1,349	9.9%	1,234	8.8%	1,399	9.0%	1,283	8.2%
Three	1,005	7.7%	998	7.3%	956	6.8%	1,160	7.5%	1,077	6.8%
Four	807	6.2%	870	6.4%	795	5.7%	971	6.3%	932	5.9%
Five	566	4.4%	651	4.8%	626	4.5%	804	5.2%	795	5.1%
More than Five	2,725	20.9%	3,093	22.6%	3,318	23.6%	4,087	26.4%	4,030	25.6%
Total Reported	10,008	76.9%	10,095	73.9%	9,491	67.5%	11,727	75.6%	11,287	71.8%
Not Reported	3,003	23.1%	3,574	26.1%	4,566	32.5%	3,777	24.4%	4,444	28.2%
Total	13,011	100.0%	13,669	100.0%	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates the number of reports not received by DOC.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: DOC

Figure 35



Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: DOC

Table 67

INMATE POPULATION BY NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1984

	Age				Men						Women		Grand	
Prior Arrests	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
Zero	389	887	110	36	1,422	13%	14	60	11	4	89	22%	1,511	13%
One	399	1,041	119	24	1,583	15%	10	52	12	2	76	19%	1,659	15%
Two	215	921	88	21	1,245	11%	2	25	10	1	38	9%	1,283	11%
Three	161	798	75	18	1,052	10%	1	19	5	0	25	6%	1,077	10%
Four	89	722	79	17	907	8%	2	19	3	1	25	6%	932	8%
Five	47	646	62	21	776	7%	1	14	4	0	19	5%	795	7%
More than Five	83	2,936	720	161	3,900	36%	6	104	19	1	130	32%	4,030	36%
Total Reported	1,383	7,951	1,253	298	10,885	100%	36	293	64	9	402	100%	11,287	100%
Not Reported	818	2,711	448	106	4,083		61	246	39	15	361		4,444	
Total	2,201	10,662	1,701	404	14,968		97	539	103	24	763		15,731	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1984.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates reports not received by DOC.
Source: DOC

Table 68

INMATE POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1980 - 1984

Crime Type	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
Violent Personal	6,556	50.4%	6,951	50.9%	7,009	49.9%	7,521	48.5%	7,726	49.1%
Non-violent Personal	76	0.6%	70	0.5%	101	0.7%	107	0.7%	140	0.9%
Property	5,165	39.7%	5,181	37.9%	5,290	37.6%	5,927	38.2%	5,550	35.3%
Drug Sales	375	2.9%	410	3.0%	473	3.4%	560	3.6%	647	4.1%
Drug Possession	380	2.9%	437	3.2%	573	4.1%	682	4.4%	785	5.0%
Victimless	32	0.2%	56	0.4%	44	0.3%	36	0.2%	44	0.3%
Other	427	3.3%	564	4.1%	567	4.0%	671	4.3%	839	5.3%
Total Reported	13,011	100.0%	13,669	100.0%	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
Source: DOC

Table 69

INMATE CRIME CATEGORIES BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1984

Crimes by Group	Age 00-21	Men 22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Age 00-21	Women 22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Grand Total	%
Homicide	112	1,485	439	173	2,209	15%	10	115	56	18	199	26%	2,408	15%
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	1	0	1	0%	1	0%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	92	737	146	26	1,001	7%	11	30	4	2	47	6%	1,048	7%
Arson & Rel Off	15	57	9	4	85	1%	3	8	1	0	12	2%	97	1%
Damage of Property	11	22	3	0	36	0%	0	3	0	0	3	0%	39	0%
Burglary and Rel Off	846	2,168	183	30	3,227	22%	14	24	1	0	39	5%	3,266	21%
Forgery and Rel Off	61	341	40	9	451	3%	13	79	7	0	99	13%	550	3%
Theft	285	934	116	23	1,358	9%	11	67	9	0	87	11%	1,445	9%
Robbery	503	2,454	219	29	3,205	21%	13	74	1	0	88	12%	3,293	21%
Sexual Offenses	90	697	156	40	983	7%	1	7	0	0	8	1%	991	6%
Obsenity Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Treason & Rel Off	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Crimes Involving Govt	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Falsifications	1	5	0	0	6	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	6	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	5	17	3	3	28	0%	1	4	0	0	5	1%	33	0%
Disorderly Conduct	0	13	1	0	14	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	14	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	0	3	1	0	4	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	4	0%
Cruelty to Children	2	35	3	2	42	0%	2	8	0	0	10	1%	52	0%
Crimes with Guns	3	47	9	2	61	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	62	0%
Invasion Privacy	0	7	0	0	7	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	7	0%
Racketeering	0	2	3	0	5	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	5	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	113	976	166	22	1,277	9%	7	70	9	4	90	12%	1,367	9%
Auto Crimes	19	427	144	27	617	4%	0	3	3	0	6	1%	623	4%
Revenue & Contraband	0	0	1	0	1	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%
Misc. Felonies	11	51	20	2	84	1%	0	8	0	0	8	1%	92	1%
Misdemeanors	32	184	39	12	267	2%	11	38	11	0	60	8%	327	2%
Total	2,201	10,662	1,701	404	14,968	100%	97	539	103	24	763	100%	15,731	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1984.
Source: DOC

PROBATIONER PROFILE

Since probation data has been available for only four years, it is difficult to analyze trends. From 1981 to 1985, the number of probationers has grown from 44,258 to 85,608 (+ 93%).

Analysis of the most serious crimes committed by probationers indicates that the greatest number of probationers were involved in property crimes rather than violent crimes (See Table 72).

As the number of probationers increased, the number of probationers on first offender status also increased. In 1985 more probationers were on first offender status than at any other time (12,218 — 16.9%) (See Table 75).

Table 70

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1980 - 1985

	1980	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	1985	%
White Male	—	22,645	51.2%	25,106	51.0%	31,021	48.3%	—	40,781	47.6%
Non White Male	—	16,077	36.3%	17,495	35.6%	23,690	36.9%	—	31,927	37.3%
White Female	—	3,004	6.8%	3,632	7.4%	4,905	7.6%	—	6,695	7.8%
Non White Female	—	2,532	5.7%	2,948	6.0%	4,671	7.3%	—	6,205	7.2%
Total	—	44,258	100.0%	49,181	100.0%	64,287	100.0%	—	85,608	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Reporting of Probation Data began in 1981.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982, June 1983 and February, 1985.
Data for 1984 is unavailable.
Source: DOC

Table 71

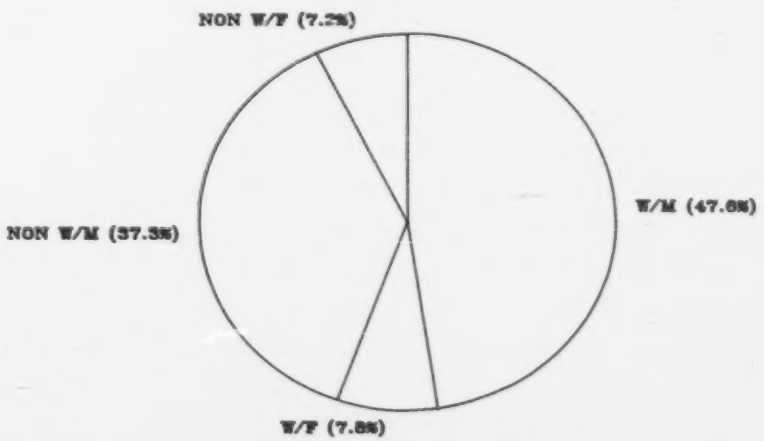
PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE, AGE AND SEX, 1985

	Age		Men					Women					Grand	
Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
White Male	6,289	26,991	6,940	561	40,781	56%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	40,781	48%
Non White Male	3,567	22,553	5,315	492	31,927	44%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	31,927	37%
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,021	4,545	1,092	37	6,695	52%	6,695	8%
Non White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	816	4,475	890	24	6,205	48%	6,205	7%
Total	9,856	49,544	12,255	1,053	72,708	100%	1,837	9,020	1,982	61	12,900	100%	85,608	100%

Note: Figures represent inmate counts of probationers taken in February of 1985. 1984 data is unavailable.
Source: DOC

Figure 36

PROBATION POPULATION
BY RACE AND SEX, 1985



Source: DOC

Table 72

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1981 - 1985

	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	1985	%
Violent Personal	6,951	50.9%	7,009	49.9%	7,521	48.5%	—	6,954	8.1%
Non-violent Personal	70	0.5%	101	0.7%	107	0.7%	—	13,888	16.2%
Property	5,181	37.9%	5,290	37.6%	5,927	38.2%	—	28,621	33.4%
Drug Sales	410	3.0%	473	3.4%	560	3.6%	—	2,604	3.0%
Drug Possession	437	3.2%	573	4.1%	682	4.4%	—	20,175	23.6%
Victimless	56	0.4%	44	0.3%	36	0.2%	—	537	0.6%
Other	564	4.1%	567	4.0%	671	4.3%	—	12,815	15.0%
Total Reported	13,669	100.0%	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	—	85,594	100.0%

Note: Reporting of Probation Data began in 1981
Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates the number of reports not received by DOC.
These are offenders under pre-sentence investigation, for whom very little data are available.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982, 1983 and February 1985.
Source: DOC

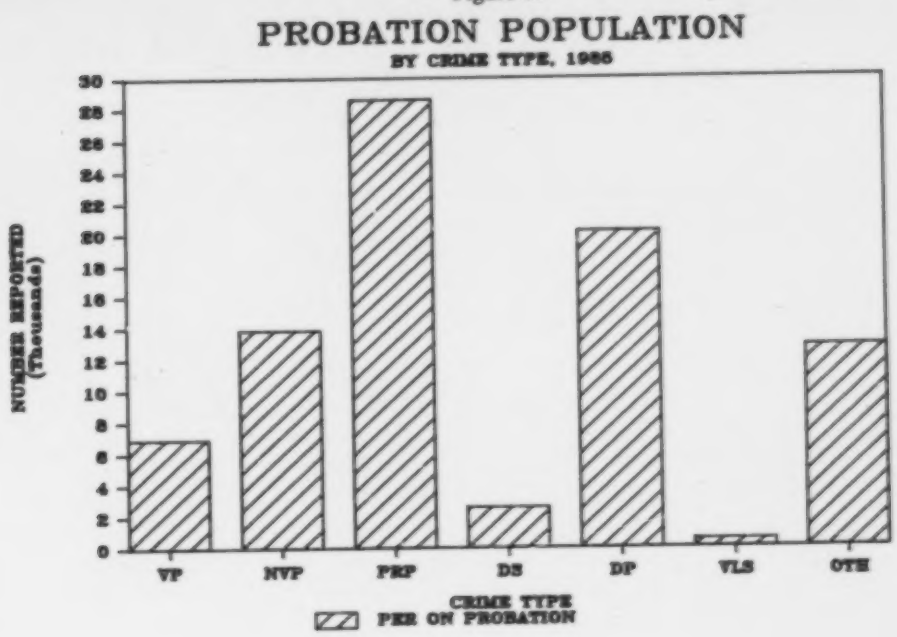
Table 73

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1985

	Men						Women						Grand	
Crime	Age 00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Age 00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
Violent Personal	766	3,942	1,229	74	6,011	8%	166	606	167	4	943	7%	6,954	8%
Non Violent Personal	329	10,079	2,818	508	13,734	19%	20	111	21	2	154	1%	13,888	16%
Property	5,421	13,831	2,192	170	21,614	30%	1,143	4,903	935	26	7,007	54%	28,621	33%
Drug Sales	231	1,724	198	10	2,163	3%	47	329	60	5	441	3%	2,604	3%
Drug Possession	2,045	12,075	2,910	163	17,193	24%	335	2,156	471	20	2,982	23%	20,175	24%
Victimless	32	199	117	4	352	0%	31	115	39	0	185	1%	537	1%
Other	1,028	7,690	2,789	124	11,631	16%	94	797	289	4	1,184	9%	12,815	15%
Total Reported	9,852	49,540	12,253	1,053	72,698	100%	1,836	9,017	1,982	61	12,896	100%	85,594	100%
Not Reported	3	4	2	0	9		1	1	0		2		11	
Total	9,855	49,544	12,255	1,053	72,707		1,837	9,018	1,982	61	12,898		85,605	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in February, 1985.
Data for 1984 are unavailable.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates reports not received by DOC.
Source: DOC

Figure 37



Source: DOC

Table 74

PROBATION POPULATION BY CRIME CATEGORY, CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1985

Crimes by Group	Men Age 00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Women Age 00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Grand Total	%
Homicide	26	238	140	4	408	1%	8	73	42	0	123	1%	531	1%
Abortion	0	1	1	0	2	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	0%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	177	1,432	592	29	2,230	3%	55	263	88	4	410	3%	2,640	3%
Arson & Rel Off	37	177	50	4	268	0%	9	42	15	0	66	1%	334	0%
Damage of Property	226	535	68	5	834	1%	21	63	12	0	96	1%	930	1%
Burglary and Rel Off	2,111	4,507	296	46	6,960	10%	105	273	21	1	400	3%	7,360	9%
Forgery and Rel Off	410	1,773	290	21	2,494	3%	264	1,116	134	4	1,518	12%	4,012	5%
Theft	1,418	3,996	823	55	6,292	9%	244	975	193	5	1,417	11%	7,709	9%
Robbery	206	773	73	13	1,065	1%	17	70	6	0	93	1%	1,158	1%
Sexual Offenses	81	410	222	7	720	1%	0	10	4	0	14	0%	734	1%
Obscenity Crimes	0	2	2	0	4	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	4	0%
Treason & Rel Off	0	0	1	1	2	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	3	0%
Crimes Involving Govt	1	93	70	2	166	0%	3	684	223	3	913	7%	1,079	1%
Falsifications	6	37	19	1	63	0%	4	21	2	0	27	0%	90	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	22	81	8	1	112	0%	6	25	8	0	39	0%	151	0%
Disorderly Conduct	27	57	8	0	92	0%	4	6	2	0	12	0%	104	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	2	54	74	2	132	0%	2	16	35	0	53	0%	185	0%
Cruelty to Children	6	104	18	3	131	0%	9	57	4	0	70	1%	201	0%
Crimes with Guns	20	277	95	5	397	1%	3	15	5	0	23	0%	420	0%
Invasion Privacy	5	45	4	1	55	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	56	0%
Racketeering	0	2	3	0	5	0%	0	1	1	0	2	0%	7	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	731	6,345	720	65	7,861	11%	161	1,457	224	13	1,855	14%	9,716	11%
Auto Crimes	194	4,250	1,697	88	6,229	9%	1	105	72	0	178	1%	6,407	7%
Revenue & Contraband	0	5	8	0	13	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	13	0%
Misc. Felonies	77	935	383	6	1,401	2%	9	232	100	0	341	3%	1,742	2%
Misdemeanors	4,073	23,415	6,590	694	34,772	48%	912	3,514	791	31	5,248	41%	40,020	47%
Total Reported	9,856	49,544	12,255	1,053	72,708	100%	1,837	9,020	1,982	61	12,900	100%	85,608	100%
Not Reported	0	0		0			0	0	0					
Total	9,856	49,544	12,255	1,053	72,708		1,837	9,020	1,982	61	12,900		85,608	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts taken in February, 1985.
Data for 1984 are unavailable.
Source: DOC

Table 75

ACTIVE PROBATIONERS ON FIRST OFFENDER STATUS, 1981 - 1985

	1980	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	1985	%
On 1st Off Stat	—	6,114	13.8%	6,812	13.9%	10,129	15.8%	—	13,218	16.9%
Not on 1st Off Stat	—	38,144	86.2%	42,369	86.1%	53,809	84.2%	—	65,157	83.1%
Total Reported	—	44,258	100.0%	49,181	100.0%	63,938	100.0%	—	78,375	100.0%
Reports not Received	—	0		0		349			7,233	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Reporting of Probation Data began in 1981.
Figures represents counts of probationers taken in August 1981, 1982, June 1983 and February 1985.
Data for 1984 are unavailable.
Source: DOC

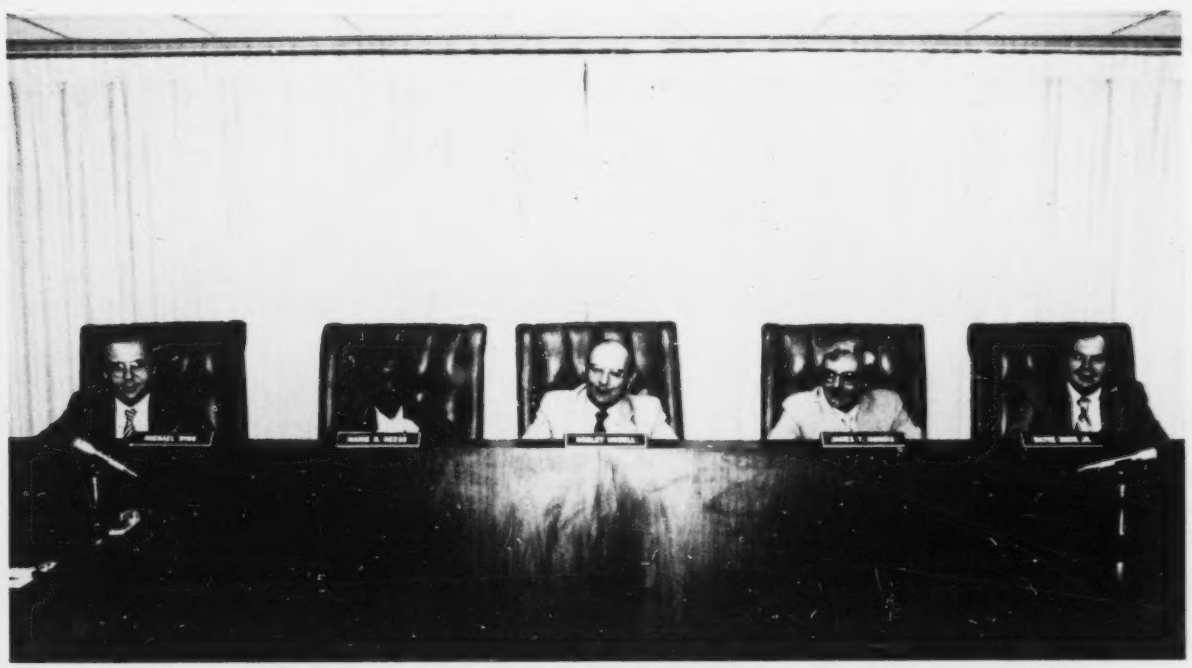
Table 76

FIRST-OFFENDER BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX, 1985

First Offender	Men Age 00-21	22-39	40-98	Unkn	Total	%	Women Age 00-21	22-39	40-98	Unkn	Total	%	Grand Total	%
1st-Offdr-Status	2,805	6,154	857	55	9,871	15%	623	2,296	423	5	3,347	28%	13,218	17%
Non-1st Offender-Status	5,943	39,486	10,362	906	56,697	85%	1,018	6,009	1,389	44	8,460	72%	65,157	83%
Total Reported	8,748	45,640	11,219	961	66,568	100%	1,641	8,305	1,812	49	11,807	100%	78,375	100%
Not Reported	1,108	3,904	1,036	92	6,140		196	715	170	12	1,093		7,233	
Total	9,856	49,544	12,255	1,053	72,708		1,837	9,020	1,982	61	12,900		85,608	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts taken in February of 1985.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates reports not received by DOC.
Source: DOC

IV PARDONS AND PAROLES



INTRODUCTION

The executive clemency powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for seven-year terms, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Each year the Board elects one of its members to serve as Chairman.

The Board was established in 1943 with its authority established in the Georgia Constitution. Its existence ensures that the Executive Branch of government has a discretionary role in criminal justice. Thus in Georgia's justice system, the Board provides some of the checks and balances deemed necessary by the framers of the Constitution.

The Board is the state agency empowered to grant or deny clemency to inmates incarcerated for violation of the state's criminal laws. It has Constitutional authority to grant paroles, pardons, and reprieves, to commute and remit sentences, and to restore civil and political rights. It has authority and staff to investigate cases and to supervise persons granted conditional clemency.

Before the Board considers an inmate for parole, it conducts investigations. Detailed investigative reports become a part of the Board's case file, which is separate from files maintained by the Department of Corrections.

Initially, a parole officer studies arrest and court records and may talk with arresting officers, court officials, victims and witnesses to prepare a legal investigation report on the details of an inmate's current offense and a summary of any prior offenses in the same county.

Subsequently, a parole officer interviews the inmate and completes a personal history statement questionnaire. The inmate is asked, among other things, where he has resided, attended school, names and locations of family members, whom he has chosen as references, where he plans to live and work, and what his own account is of his crime. A social investigation is also conducted which includes interviews with persons mentioned in the personal history statement.

Before any inmate is paroled, the Board reviews a Parole Review Summary from the Department of Corrections. The summary provides data on the inmate's behavior, attitude, physical status, mental and emotional condition, participation in activities, and performance in work and training programs while incarcerated. At its discretion, the Board may request detailed psychological and/or psychiatric opinions before considering a case. All information generated by parole officers and other officials, which become a matter of record within the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are used to prepare summaries of Board actions.

Paroles are granted based on Parole Decision Guidelines that were established to assist the Board in making consistent and accurate assessments of the factors that will affect each prospective parolee's chances for success upon release. Excluded from Guideline Decisions are life sentences and sentences for armed robbery.

The Board initially identifies the crime severity level of the individual. The crime committed is ranked from level I to VII, with VII being the most severe. Those ranked in the higher severity categories will serve longer. The next area of consideration is parole success factors. These include age at first commitment, prior convictions (juvenile and adult), prior incarceration since age 17, parole or probation failure, use, possession, or attempt to obtain heroin or opiates, whether current offenses involved burglary or forgery, whether fully employed during six months prior to current offense, and other factors.

From these weighted factors, along with the severity level, the Board calculates the individual's parole success likelihood score. This score, along with the severity level, is inserted into a guidelines chart which indicates the actual time the inmate should serve. The Board reviews these data, and if approved, the inmate is advised of an expected release date. The inmate is released on this date provided the Board receives no serious disciplinary reports on the individual prior to the release date. If the length of time is greater than the actual sentence length, the inmate will serve the sentence issued by the court. In no case will the Board add time to an inmate's sentence.

Board of Pardons and Paroles Data

The Board of Pardons and Paroles collects its own data, compiling it for various internal functional requirements, as well as making it available to the criminal justice community as needed. It reflects not only workload, but certain qualitative factors concerning the activity of the Board.

PROFILE OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

Pardon and Parole data is compiled on a fiscal year basis at the end of June rather than at the end of December. Table 77 provides all available pardon and parole data from 1980 to 1984.

1981 and 1984 are highlighted as the years of peak activity for the Parole Board. In 1981, 4,649 special releases brought the number of total releases to 6,820, while in 1984, 5,885 paroles yielded 8,021 total releases.

1981 and 1984 were also peak years for pardons, with 124 and 129 pardons issued respectively.

Most of the data indicate considerable variance in the amount of activity during the five year period. One noticeable trend is the decrease in the number of parole cases denied. A major factor in this decrease is the increasing inmate population forcing fewer denials of parole and the release of more prisoners. The high figure for special releases in 1981 (4,549) is also the result of the need to reduce critical population levels in the prison system. Use of a more scientific approach, the parole decision guidelines, has helped to make the release of prisoners in overcrowding situations more systematic and has reduced the need for mass releases of prisoners.

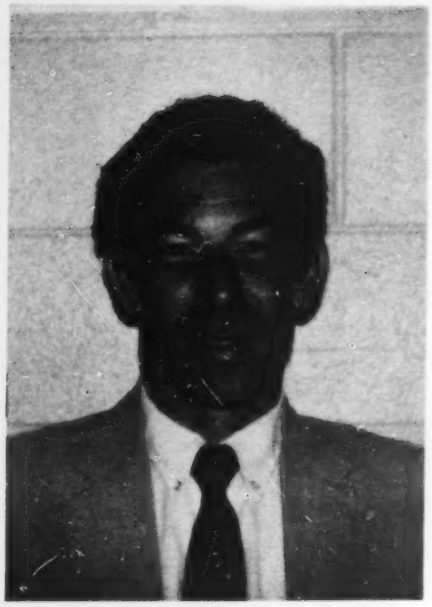
Table 77

PROFILE OF PAROLE BOARD ACTIVITY, 1980 - 1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Parole	1,606	1,391	1,863	5,109	5,885
Conditional Transfer to Detainer	46	103	67	154	200
Youthful Offender Conditional Release	489	613	648	900	443
Commutation to Time Served	14	11	19	14	8
Remission to Probation	20	47	47	23	7
Supervised Reprieve	5	6	33	7	—
Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	35	—	—	—	—
Other Release Action Special Release	1,667	4,649	2,715	1,708	1,478
Total Released by Board	3,882	6,820	5,392	7,915	8,021
Revocation of Parole	229	359	375	768	1,190
Revocation of Youthful Offender Conditional Release	216	255	318	331	371
Cancellation of Supervised Reprieve	—	—	—	—	—
Cancellation of Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	—	—	—	—	—
Other Revocation and Cancellation Special Release	—	130	38	23	17
Total Returns to Prison Board	445	744	731	1,122	1,578
Parole Case Denied	4,923	4,363	3,834	2,596	2,080
Discharge from Parole	1,741	1,708	1,161	2,394	2,652
Youthful Offender Unconditional Release	236	296	222	206	281
Restoration of Civil and Political Rights	1,596	1,784	1,211	1,386	1,734
A) Upon Discharge from Parole	*	1,241	837	1,077	1,295
B) Upon Application	*	543	374	309	439
Pardon	73	124	85	91	129
Medical or Compassionate Reprieve	122	148	129	117	243
Commutation Reducing Sentence (but not resulting in release)	27	26	31	38	4
Visitor Interview in Central Office	1,394	1,569	1,631	1,838	2,158
Inmate Interview at Institution	840	348	332	389	253
Preliminary Revocation Hearing	38	88	178	189	373
Final Revocation Hearing	186	180	192	172	267
Other Board Actions Jail Credit	2	—	—	2	—
Total Other Actions by Board	11,178	10,634	9,006	9,418	19,111
Total Board Activity	15,505	18,198	15,129	18,455	28,710
Total Inmates at End of Reporting Period	12,531	13,034	14,788	15,589	15,514
Parole Board Releases Under Supervision at End of Reporting Period	2,199	2,087	2,393	4,298	5,304
(Youth Offenders)	572	601	657	931	793
Total Parole Board Releases Under Supervision	2,771	2,688	3,050	5,229	6,503
Case Reviewed Under Parole Guidelines	1,999	5,131	6,598	6,149	10,062
A) Cases Reviewed Early in Confinement	*	2,700	3,985	—	*
B) Cases Reviewed Month of Eligibility	*	2,042	1,708	—	*
Lifers Considered for Parole	713	771	854	896	955
Lifers Granted Parole	78	131	116	198	194
Lifers Granted Parole at First Consideration	16	21	20	26	24

Prepared by Research and Evaluation
* Breakouts not available
Note: "Y.O." = Youth Offenders.
Data are compiled in June of the applicable year.
Sources: State Board of Pardons and Paroles

V STATEMENTS FROM SENIOR OFFICIALS



ROBERT E. KELLER

Chairman, Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of Georgia

Robert E. Keller received his degree in History and Political Science from Birmingham-Southern College in 1969. He received his Juris Doctorate from Emory University School of Law in 1972.

After serving as an Assistant District Attorney and then after being in private practice for three years, he was appointed District Attorney of the Clayton Judicial Circuit in 1977. He is currently in his eighth year of service in this capacity. He is also serving as Chairman of the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council (PAC) of Georgia.

The statistical data contained in this report reflects the continuing necessity to refine our criminal justice system so that the citizens are protected and the offenders receive the appropriate punishment.

Increased criminal activity has caused an overcrowded prison population, clogged court dockets and frustration on the part of law enforcement and prosecution officials due to inadequate facilities and manpower.

We must seriously examine competing objectives and necessities so that expediency does not dictate the operation of our system at the expense of justice. Reality must be faced and difficult decisions must be made.

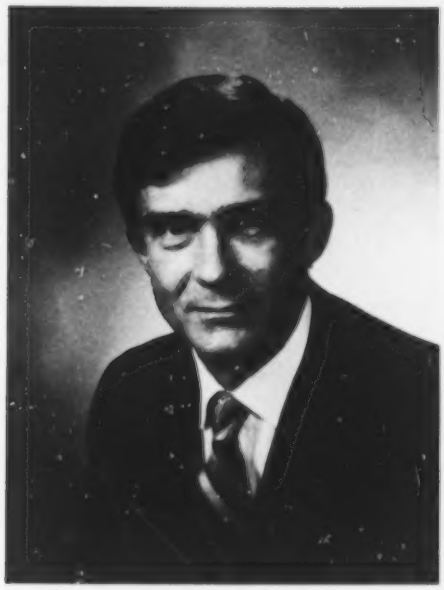
Our statutes require that criminals be "punished". Of course, the punishment must be appropriate in light of the nature of the offense and the background of the perpetrator. The representatives of the citizens of this state have passed laws which dictate mandatory minimum punishment for certain crimes. This punishment often times includes extended incarceration and imposition of large fines. The reality is that once those lengthy sentences are imposed expedience dictates that the criminal be released from the overcrowded prison system after serving only a fraction of his sentence. And the State has almost no leverage to force payment of large fines if the criminal claims to be financially unable to meet the obligation.

The legislature has enacted laws that attempted to restrict the trial court's discretion in opposing sentences on repeat offenders. Those same laws also attempted to restrict the authority of prison and parole officials in early release of these repeat offenders from their sentences. The interpretations of these statutes have stripped these laws of their intended restrictions.

Society says that criminals must be punished and the legislature has set a range of punishment for each crime. The people elect their prosecuting and judicial officials to enforce the laws and assure that criminal activity does not go unpunished. The decisions of these officials must not be based solely on practical expediency and their decision once made, must not be undone by administrative officials solely for practical expediency. In order for justice to be done and the intent of the laws to be carried out the people must make the difficult decision to fund the expansion of our prison system and accept the responsibility of having prison facilities in their communities. This is the only way to assure that decisions being made about a criminal's future are founded in the law.

There is at least one area of our criminal code that needs to be reexamined and expanded to ensure that criminal acts are appropriately punished considering the nature of the act. Countless children in this state are subjected to morally reprehensible sexual contact by adults, but since these children have reached the age of fourteen the perpetrator can only be cited for a misdemeanor offense. Untold numbers of adults are not adequately protected by our present laws concerning sexual offenses. Unless an attempt to rape or commit aggravated sodomy is proven, the criminal is subject only to misdemeanor punishment. We must have sexual battery laws that fill this void and set appropriate punishments considering the nature of the acts and the characteristics of the victim and the perpetrator.

There should also be a continuing analysis of our total criminal justice system so that we maximize the use of economic resources without minimizing justice for our society. Success is only guaranteed when there is a combination and coordination of individual efforts in all areas of criminal justice.



MICHAEL J. BOWERS

Attorney General, State of Georgia

Attorney General Bowers was educated at the U.S. Military Academy, Stanford University, and the University of Utah. After service in the Air Force, he attended the University of Georgia Law School. A member of the State Law Department since 1974, he became Georgia's fifty-first Attorney General in 1981.

Of all the problems facing the law enforcement community today, none is so pervasive or so destructive as the importation, trafficking, and use of illicit drugs. It affects us all, and it threatens us all.

Because of the almost incomprehensible sums of money involved, drug trafficking has lured not only the career criminal but others of supposed responsibility who either through weakness or greed have succumbed to the enticement of the drug business. And there can be no doubt that it is indeed a business on the largest order. Although figures are understandably imprecise at best, it is clear that the amount of money to be made collectively by the drug trafficker exceeds many times the amount expended to stop him.

It is apparent that drugs infect every segment of society to varying degrees. Unfortunately, as recent history indicates, those involved in law enforcement are not immune. Herein lies another danger: not only do drugs have a deleterious effect on the physical well-being of those who use them, but when members of the law enforcement community become involved in illicit drug activities the public's perception of the efficacy of government is shaken. Of all parts of government, none is more visible and none has closer contact with the average citizen than the law enforcement officer. Public confidence in government, once lost, may not easily be regained.

While the statistics contained in this publication are enlightening, they cannot tell the real story of human suffering that is the residue of the criminal acts comprising these statistics. And when the criminal act is performed, the chances are very high that drugs are involved.

For all of these reasons and many more too numerous to cite here, we in law enforcement must continually rededicate ourselves to enforcing the law fairly and firmly. And because the public has reposed in us its trust, we must constantly strive to adhere to a higher standard of duty to those we serve. I trust that next year's statistics will reflect the continuing efforts of those in law enforcement to render service of the highest order.

E.P. PETERS

Director, Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Peters recieved a Bachelor of Science degree in Urban Life (Criminal Justice) and a Master of Science in Urban Life from Georgia State University. Both degrees were obtained while he was actively employed as a law enforcement officer. A member of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation since 1966, he was appointed by the Governor and the State Board of Public Safety as Director of the Bureau in November of 1980.

Until recently, no one knew the extent of the missing children problem in the United States. While every missing child incident was recognized as a tragedy for the concerned family members, as a society we tended to underestimate all the dimensions of the problem at state and national levels. Now, however, thanks mainly to the untiring efforts of a handful of private citizens, the collective consciousness of the whole country has been raised and coordinated efforts have been undertaken by government and private sector agencies to identify and deal with particularly troublesome situations.

Governor Harris and the General Assembly have provided leadership and statutory guidance for Georgia's criminal justice community. And the National Crime Information Center and GCIC have provided computerized data bases which can be accessed from CJIS network terminals throughout the state. But it is our local law enforcement personnel who have made the major contributions; they have been sympathetic with distraught parents and guardians, they have obtained accurate descriptive data, and they have wasted no time in making missing children record entries in NCIC and GCIC computerized files.

At the GBI, all of us are committed to the success of Georgia's missing children programs. The Missing Children Clearing House is our principal activity, but every GBI employee stands ready to do whatever can be done to reunite families and end the heartaches of children and parents alike.

COLONEL HUGH HARDISON

Commissioner, Georgia Department of Public Safety

Hugh Hardison received his education from the Georgia Institute of Technology. Prior to this he was in the United States Marine Corps where he served in the Korean conflict. After his completion of military service he received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy but chose instead to attend Georgia Tech on a scholarship.

Colonel Hardison became a member of the Georgia State Patrol in 1955 and was appointed Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Public Safety in 1979.

During 1984, the state of Georgia made the most successful inroads in history in combatting the specter of the drinking driver. Bolstered by the passage in 1983 of a comprehensive new DUI law, massive public support, executive and legislative concern, and an all out enforcement drive by state and local police agenices, alcohol related traffic deaths had decreased by 15.6 percent at the end of 1984 compared to the same period a year earlier. At the same time this decrease was being registered, overall traffic deaths were increasing by 6 percent due to a similar increase in travel in the state.

Nevertheless, nearly 500 alcohol related deaths in the state during 1984 is a shocking number. In addition to these deaths, there are untold thousands of injuries and millions of dollars in property damage because of the unjustifiable fact that people drink and drive.

Fortunately, we feel the lower trend is a postive one that will continue over the foreseeable future. Social attitudes are being changed and the public perception of the drinking driver is a seriously non-tolerant one, creating an environment where it is socially unacceptable to drink and then get behind the wheel of a car.

At the same time we are making significant inroads toward coping with and successfully reducing the number of alcohol related deaths, we are facing new and equally deadly challenges on our state's highways. With every increasing frequency, we see incidents involving transportation of contraband, particularly drugs. The transportation of illegal narcotics on our state's highway system is a multi-billion dollar a year business, threatening to eat into and destroy the very fiber of our nation's morals and well being. Troopers of the State Patrol are constantly encountering the transportation of cocaine, marijuana and other drugs. A special training program, designed in cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration, is beginning to show positive results in identifying potential drug-carrying vehicles on our highways. Since the practice of smuggling by air is as serious as ever, the State Patrol Aviation Unit works around the clock with other state and federal agencies in intercepting and tracking shipments into our state.

A new and even more menacing challenge seems to be developing in our state, as it is in several other states throughout the country; increasing incidents of terrorist activities are occurring. Such organiztions as the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazi organizations, survivalists, or other militant radicals are coming from underground to pose life-threatening confrontations, not only with law enforcement agencies, but the public as well. All too frequently, we hear reports of law officers injured or killed in these deadly confrontations. Such potential threats to the welfare of the public and keepers of the peace call for new and innovative approaches in both training and equipment; two areas vital to the law officer's safety.

Coupled with these aforementioned menaces to the public welfare are other challenges, less deadly, but no less important. Georgia continues to be one of the fastest growing states in the country. Because of its strategic location in the southeast and excellent transportation system, trends in activities are more quickly reflected in Georgia than they are in many other states. Our current expanding economy is directly related in a rise in vehicle miles of travel, last year topping the 45 billion mile mark — a new record. This increase in travel, unfortuantely, accounts for a rise in overall traffic deaths, injuries and accidents. Such growth in miles of travel, new vehicle registration, new drivers, and expanded economic activity calls for serious consideration for more manpower, training and equipment to serve the citizens of Georgia.

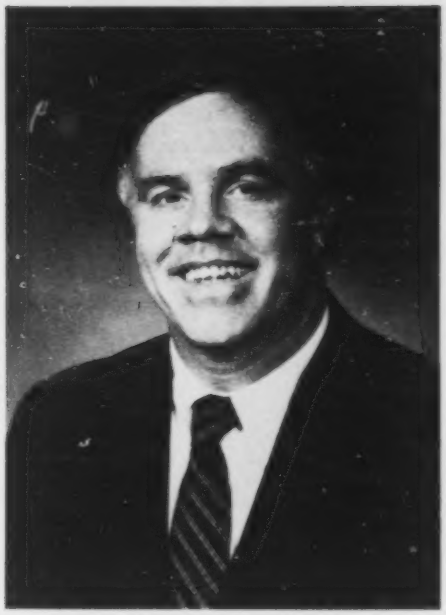
The department of Public Safety will continue to use every dollar wisely, providing the best service possible at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers. We appreciate the public and professional support we receive in these efforts, and are especially grateful to Governor Joe Frank Harris, Lieutenant Governor Zell Miller, Speaker Tom Murphy, and all members of the general assembly.

PAUL HUTCHESON

President, Georgia Sheriff's Association

Sheriff Paul Hutcheson took office January 1, 1977, after graduating from the first Georgia Sheriff's Academy. He also graduated from the National Sheriff's Academy and has accumulated more than 600 hours with the Academy and in-service training. Sheriff Hutcheson presently is serving his third term as Sheriff of Coffee County.

For several years we in the medium size and smaller counties have enjoyed the calmness and low crime area different from the metro-areas. However, no longer can we take our ease and enjoy knowing that crime doesn't involve our citizenry; it applies to our medium and smaller counties also. Because of the lack of revenue needed it is possibly more difficult for law enforcement agencies outside the metro-areas in their efforts to fight crime. No longer can a sheriff or a county law enforcement department enjoy the leisure of the "Mama-Papa" type operation. Rural and urban areas have become the target for high percentage in home burglaries and thefts. I guess the biggest object that we face in all law enforcement departments is the necessary revenue to employ the kind of help to adequately handle the job. In my short experience in law enforcement I am grateful to see the Department of Public Safety, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and particularly Governor Harris all have joined hands and are working in a united task force in an attempt to rid our state of the evil drug traffic. Drugs and drug trafficking is the one major problem that faces not only our state, but our nation and our world. Only a dent can be made in this evil if we are united, dedicated and committed with one and all to this end. Hopefully, the public in general will become aroused and know that law enforcement alone cannot win this battle. The war on drugs and related crimes is so great it will take the cooperation of all our people to accomplish the goals that we seek and to show the people in whom we seek to serve that our efforts are sincere.



RICHARD MICHAEL BOND

President, Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police

Richard Bond is currently the President of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police and the Chief of the Americus Police Department, a position he has held since 1980. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Urban Studies (Criminal Justice) and a Master of Public Administration from Georgia State University while actively employed as a law enforcement officer. Mr. Bond has also served on several criminal justice committees at the appointment of the governor.

The demands of law enforcement and the daily administration of a law enforcement agency are placing a heavy burden upon the Chief Executive Officer of these agencies. Many Chief Executives are attempting to keep pace with current demands while still utilizing skills that are less than current.

The need for constant up-dating of training in law enforcement is critical in all areas, but no area of law enforcement training has been more neglected than that of the Chief Executive Officer. In response to this problem, the Georgia Legislature has mandated 20 hours of training per year for each Chief Law Enforcement Executive. With this training, each Chief Executive should be more prepared to move his agency toward the 21st century.

In addition to the mandatory 20 hours of training annually, there now exist a mechanism within the state for Law Enforcement Chief Executives to gain certification beyond the basic mandate course. This training is to be made available by the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council to all Chief Executives on a voluntary basis.

The Executive Certificate is but one of five advanced certificates offered through the advance certification program. This program shall primarily provide training at each experience level, but in addition to the overall training provided, it shall have an effect on officer selection, retention, and career planning.

These training advancements are welcomed by the vast majority of Chief Executives as a positive response to this critical need. Law enforcement must continue to advance with the changing times, and improved training at all levels shall surely help.

ROBERT L. DOSS, JR.

Director, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mr. Doss received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Economics and a Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice and Urban Affairs from Georgia State University. He is also a Certified Graduate Fellow of the Institute for Court Management. He served in the United States Army in the Vietnam conflict.

He began his career in judicial administration while attending graduate school by working with the Civil Court of Fulton County. He then became Assistant Research Director for Governor Carter's Commission on Judicial Processes. He came to the Administrative Office of the Courts in July, 1973, as Assitant Director and has served as Director since September, 1975.

The greatest need in the criminal justice system is still the need to know. While cooperation, coordination, and sharing of information are at an all-time high among Georgia's criminal justice agencies, there still exist many information gaps and much duplication of effort. The inability to coordinate our efforts and to share information inhibits the effectiveness of each agency and each person laboring in our system. The appearance of relatively inexpensive high technology offers much promise, but if we cannot coordinate our efforts, the capacities offered by the new information technologies could even work against the effectiveness of the system.

Fortunately, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council has established a committee representing the criminal justice community and all state-level compilers of criminal justice information. The committee's charge is to eliminate duplication and to provide that once entered onto the system by officials in one locale, a piece of information would automatically flow to each agency needing access. This is a most praiseworthy undertaking and offers high payoffs for the near future.

Within the court system itself, two other pressing concerns are trial delay and the high cost of litigation.

Court delay threatens both the reality and the perception of the quality of justice, and in a real sense justice delayed can become justice denied. Whatever deterrent effects currently exist in our criminal justice system cannot but be enhanced by the certainty of a trial that is prompt as well as fair.

In the past five years the Georgia courts have experienced an increase of 21% in case filings. This increase in the number of filings has been exacerbated by an increase in the complexity of litigation at both the trial and appellate levels with more multiparty and multiclaim cases. With these increases in the number and complexity of cases filed, the courts have experienced growth in costs and delay.

Up to this point, remarkably, the court system has kept relatively current with its rising caseloads, with 89% of the cases filed in the superior courts being disposed of within a year of filing. In fiscal year 1984 for the first time since statewide records have been maintained, the average time required to dispose of felony cases in our superior courts dropped below six months. In the courts of limited jurisdiction — state courts, juvenile courts and probate courts — where similar growth has occurred, 95% of the cases are disposed in the same year filed.

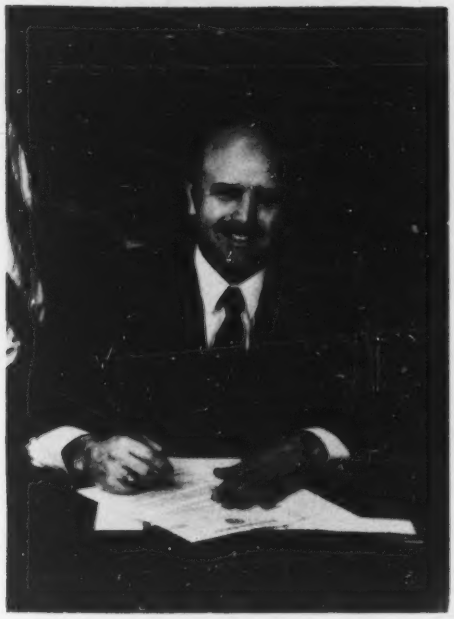
A major reason that the system has been able to keep up with this growth is that since 1974, 48 new superior court judgeships, 10 new state court judgeships, and 10 new juvenile judgeships have been created. The governors and the General Assembly have supported the leadership of the Judicial Branch in providing these much-needed resources.

Our recent forecasts of future filing rates indicate that while our court system will continue to require additional resources, we expect something of a leveling of the growth in criminal filings between the years 1990 and 2000. Felony filings are predicted to be about 8% higher in 2000 than in 1984 and misdemeanor filings 12% higher. A more precipitous increase is expected for traffic case (58%) and domestic relations cases (52%). However, the bulk of all these increases should take place before 1990.

Beyond the demand for additional resources, which will doubtlessly continue, steps are being taken to increase efficiency of existing efforts. The Constitution of 1983 authorizes the Supreme Court with the advise and consent of the councils of judges of affected courts to "adopt and publish uniform court rules and record-keeping rules which shall provide for the speedy, efficient, and inexpensive resolution of disputes and prosecutions." These rules, effective July 1, 1985, are a major achievement in increasing the uniformity and efficiency of the court system. The introduction of horizontal and vertical uniformity in the courts should eliminate costly duplication, promote consistency in court procedures, and facilitate prompt disposition of cases.

Finally, the implementation of a case-by-case reporting system is planned and should be implemented as part of the statewide criminal justice network. Such a system would not only allow courts to constantly monitor their caseloads and manage their workloads more effectively, but would also provide current information needed by law enforcement and corrections agencies.

When fully implemented, these improvements will affect not only the courts, but the entire criminal justice community, and offer better justice for the citizens of Georgia.



DAVID EVANS

Commissioner, Georgia Department of Corrections

Commissioner Evans was educated at Georgia State University and East Tennessee State University. He began his career with the State of Georgia in 1965 working in key positions with the Georgia State Budget Bureau, Department of Corrections, Offender Rehabilitation, and the Department of Human Resources. Mr. Evans has served as Commissioner for the Department of Corrections since 1976.

A sad irony exists in this nation when a citizen thinks of Georgia and its prison system. Sad because Hollywood has chosen to give credit for any semblance of a chain gang to Georgia. Sad because many still believe this stereotype, simply because it's easy to do so.

Yet nothing could be further from the truth. During the past few years Georgia has been recognized by correctional professionals as a model in prison reform and development. We have been able to develop that elusive component found to be missing or misinterpreted for so many years. We have developed that component known as balance.

Through hard work, and support from other areas of the criminal justice system, we have been able to provide a balance between the need to help and the need to hold. Ask five people what the mission of corrections is and you'll get six or more answers — punishment, retribution, rehabilitation, detainment, removal, training — the list goes on.

By providing special alternatives to incarceration, we keep those individuals ill-fitted for prison walls out of the system, but at the same time obligated to repay society for their crimes through community service or special probation activities.

Through the nationally acclaimed program of intensive probation, we monitor a probationer's activities so closely that he, the probationer, truly understands the fragile nature of his freedom, and conducts himself in a productive manner . . . usually.

Shock incarceration provides that sour taste of incarceration to that first-time offender. That, combined with hard work and the realization that imprisonment could become a way of life, has proved to be a major deterrent to a life of crime for a number of Georgia's youth.

In terms of regular confinement, balance again becomes an integral part of our philosophy. For those who want it, help is readily available through numerous educational, vocational, religious, and self-help programs. For those who wish to continue their free-world attitudes and actions while incarcerated, we are ready to oblige their aggravations. For these, the control they eluded while on the outside is now an every day, and every minute reality.

Georgia's prison system is getting larger, a need felt by every state in the nation. Yet Georgia is fortunate. It has a population and a government which recognizes the need for expansion and growth, and is willing to release the investments necessary to satisfy this need.

Georgia's prison system is also fortunate in that it is part of a statewide criminal justice system that has worked together in providing the understanding necessary for this balance. In this the state can be proud.

MICHAEL H. WING

Chairman, State Board of Pardons & Paroles

Mr. Wing received a B.A. Degree from Oglethorpe University (1966), served from 1966 to 1970 in the Military Intelligence Branch of the United States Army and earned his Masters Degree in Counseling from Georgia State University in 1974.

He began his criminal justice carreer as a parole officer in the Atlanta District Parole office and was later appointed Director of Field Operations, in which he supervised all parole offices throughout Georgia.

Mr. Wing was appointed by the Governor to a seven year term on the Board beginning February 1, 1982 and now serves as chairman.

Prison space is a limtied and expensive commodity. The fact that the majority of states have one or more prisons under Federal Court order as a direct result of prison overcrowding illustrates the difficulty of confronting this issue. Easy answers do not exist. It is beyond question, however, that the worst possible approach to the problem is to ignore it.

It is the role of the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles to ensure that prison population is maintained at or near prison capacity. Another role is to see that prisons are used to house those who pose the greatest threat to society. A third and equally important role is to ensure that persons released on parole receive close supervision. This increases their chance of successful re-entry into society and permits early identification and reimprisonment of parole violators before they revert to criminal activity.

The Board has been successful in fulfilling its various roles. During Fiscal year 1984 the percentage of offenders entering Georgia prisons for non-violent offenses was 78 percent. In comparison, during the same period the percentage of persons paroled from confinement for non-violent offenses was 87 percent. Of the paroles revoked during Fiscal Year 1984, more than 75 percent were revoked for violations of parole rules rather than for new criminal convictions.

Although facts demonstrate the effectiveness of both the parole decision process and parole supervision, a philosophical question remains about the magnitude of parole's role in criminal justice. It is a valid question but one which should be dealt with in the real world.

The reality of the situation is that there is both a legal and physical limit to the prison system's capacity. If the State fails to confront this reality, Federal Court intervention follows. The almost certain result will be a lowering of capacity with escalating cost.

The issue is one of responsibility as well as authority. Many areas of the criminal justice system and government can have an impact on this problem. It is a system-wide problem, and system-wide initiatives are needed as well as continued efforts by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

VI APPENDIX

Appendix
DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In order to control for population differences, and thus make descriptions and comparisons between jurisdictions and over time more accurate and meaningful, Part I crimes and arrests are often expressed as a rate, i.e., specifically, the number of crimes or arrests reported for each 100,000 people.

Formula for calculating crime and arrrest rates:

$$\text{Crime (arrest) rate for jurisdiction or group} = \frac{\text{Number of crimes (arrests)}}{\text{Total population of jurisdiction or group}} \times 100{,}000$$

The necessity of controlling for population differences can be seen in the following example. In 1983, Any County reported 95 murders, while Other County had 53. On the basis of this fact alone, a casual observer would probably conclude that murder is much more of a problem in Any County than Other County, there being twice as many. Such a conclusion would not be accurate, however, because the populations of the two counties were not considered. Suppose that Any County has 150,000 people, yielding a murder rate per 100,000 people of 63.3, while Other County's population is only 40,000, producing a murder rate per 100,000 people of 132.5. Clearly, other factors must be considered; however, the rate allows for general comparisons between jurisdictions.

Another measure, the annual percent change in the number or rate of Part I crimes or arrests, is a comparative statistic useful for identifying trends in yearly data.

Formula for calculating percent change:

$$\text{Percent change over previous year} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}$$

Where: X_1 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year

X_2 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

County and statewide population figures used in **Georgia Criminal Justice Data** are based on projections for 1990 population made by the Georgia Office of Planning and Budget (OPB). Population estimates for 1981-1984 are based upon the 1990 projection and the 1980 U.S. Census figures. The following formula is used for each year:

1984 Population = [(1990 Estimate - 1980 Census Population) x Y] + 1980 population

Where: Y = 0.4 for 1984 (.3 for 1983 etc.)

The following population estimates were used for each county in 1984:

COUNTY	1984 Population Estimate	COUNTY	1984 Population Estimate	COUNTY	1984 Population Estimate
Appling	16,484	Evans	8,799	Newton	37,411
Atkinson	6,321	Fannin	15,058	Oconee	14,632
Bacon	9,812	Fayette	42,535	Oglethorpe	9,385
Baker	3,904	Floyd	81,220	Paulding	29,601
Baldwin	37,332	Forsyth	32,318	Peach	20,561
Banks	9,234	Franklin	15,789	Pickens	12,241
Barrow	22,971	Fulton	610,731	Pierce	12,859
Bartow	43,196	Gilmer	11,756	Pike	9,845
Ben Hill	17,214	Glascock	2,439	Polk	33,192
Berrien	14,138	Glynn	56,974	Pulaski	9,300
Bibb	154,921	Gordon	32,031	Putnam	11,101
Bleckley	10,950	Grady	20,649	Quitman	2,423
Brantley	9,767	Greene	12,013	Rabun	10,998
Brooks	15,915	Gwinnett	218,604	Randolph	10.077
Bryan	11,953	Habersham	26,281	Richmond	192,131
Bulloch	36,584	Hall	80,776	Rockdale	45,953
Burke	20,325	Hancock	9,879	Schley	3,581
Butts	14,731	Haralson	19,030	Screven	14,774
Calhoun	5,622	Harris	17,152	Seminole	9,765
Camden	14,247	Hart	19,279	Spalding	50,717
Candler	7,824	Heard	6,997	Stephens	22,076
Carroll	60,284	Henry	43,259	Stewart	5,819
Catoosa	39,593	Houston	83,081	Sumter	30,604
Charlton	7,977	Irwin	9,353	Talbot	6,670
Chatham	209,888	Jackson	26,692	Taliaferro	1,980
Chattahoochee	22,464	Jasper	8,382	Tattnall	19,244
Chattooga	22,079	Jeff Davis	12,166	Taylor	8,014
Cherokee	61,319	Jefferson	18.997	Telfair	11,607
Clarke	77,142	Jenkins	9,179	Terrell	12,477
Clay	3,686	Johnson	8.974	Thomas	39,817
Clayton	166,915	Jones	18,464	Tift	34,919
Clinch	6,781	Lamar	12,755	Toombs	23,862
Cobb	328,757	Lanier	5,864	Towns	5,892
Coffee	28,356	Laurens	38,862	Treutlen	6,267
Colquitt	36,552	Lee	14,452	Troup	52,025
Columbia	48,917	Liberty	44,959	Turner	9,893
Cook	13,949	Lincoln	7.076	Twiggs	9,879
Coweta	41,851	Long	4,996	Union	10,168
Crawford	8,747	Lowndes	72,214	Upson	26,608
Crisp	20,294	Lumpkin	11,347	Walker	57,810
Dade	12,970	Macon	14,636	Walton	34,335
Dawson	5,162	Madison	19,281	Ware	38,511
Decatur	26,811	Marion	5,419	Warren	6,711
DeKalb	506,658	McDuffie	19,732	Washington	19,632
Dodge	17,351	McIntosh	8,354	Wayne	21,828
Dooly	11,199	Meriwether	22,041	Webster	2,398
Dougherty	106,806	Miller	7,314	Wheeler	5,389
Douglas	66,339	Mitchell	22,194	White	10,794
Early	13,615	Monroe	15,997	Whitfield	68,971
Echols	2,427	Montgomery	7,189	Wilcox	7,953
Effingham	20,237	Morgan	12,304	Wilkes	11,341
Elbert	19,338	Murray	22,283	Wilkinson	10,876
Emanuel	21,805	Muscogee	175,727	Worth	19,350
				1984 Total	5,857,839